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SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1911.

With Supplement in Colours:
The Beautiful Scenery of the Russian Ballet. **SIXPENCE.**

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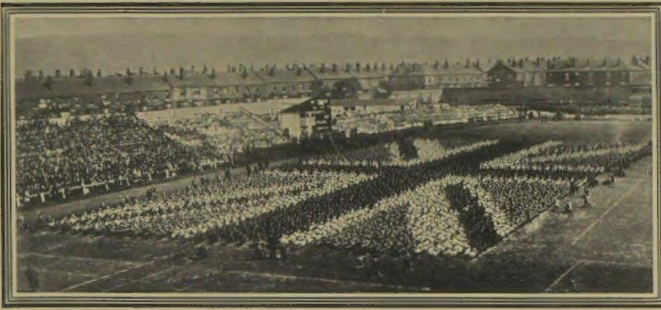
WOMEN TO THE RESCUE: UNLOADING KEGS OF BUTTER FROM THE "TITANIA" DURING THE HULL STRIKE.

In the earlier stages of the great shipping strike at Hull a number of stewardesses and other women employees took the places of the men on strike, and helped to unload a cargo of butter from the steam-ship "Titania," under police protection, until the hostility of the strikers compelled them to cease work. The quay by which the "Titania" was moored was covered with lumber-stacks or baulks, on which crowds of soggy strikers

mounted, and gesticulated wildly at the women and men working on the vessel. The strikers also swarmed on to a number of lighters which were closely packed in the water about the ship's bows. While the women were at work the crew and police lined the bows and sides of the ship, and a number of police were also stationed on the jetty; but in spite of their protection, as already mentioned, the women were unable to continue their task.

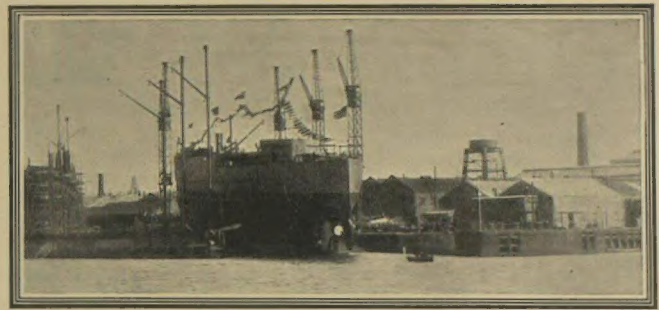
DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG.

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.



A LIVING UNION JACK: THE FLAG IN FLESH AND BLOOD
AT THE SHEFFIELD PAGEANT.

Sixty thousand school-children took part in a great Coronation Pageant at Sheffield, 45,000 of them as spectators, and the remaining 15,000 as performers. Wonderful effects were obtained by arranging large bodies of children, dressed in appropriate colours, as living flags and living letters.



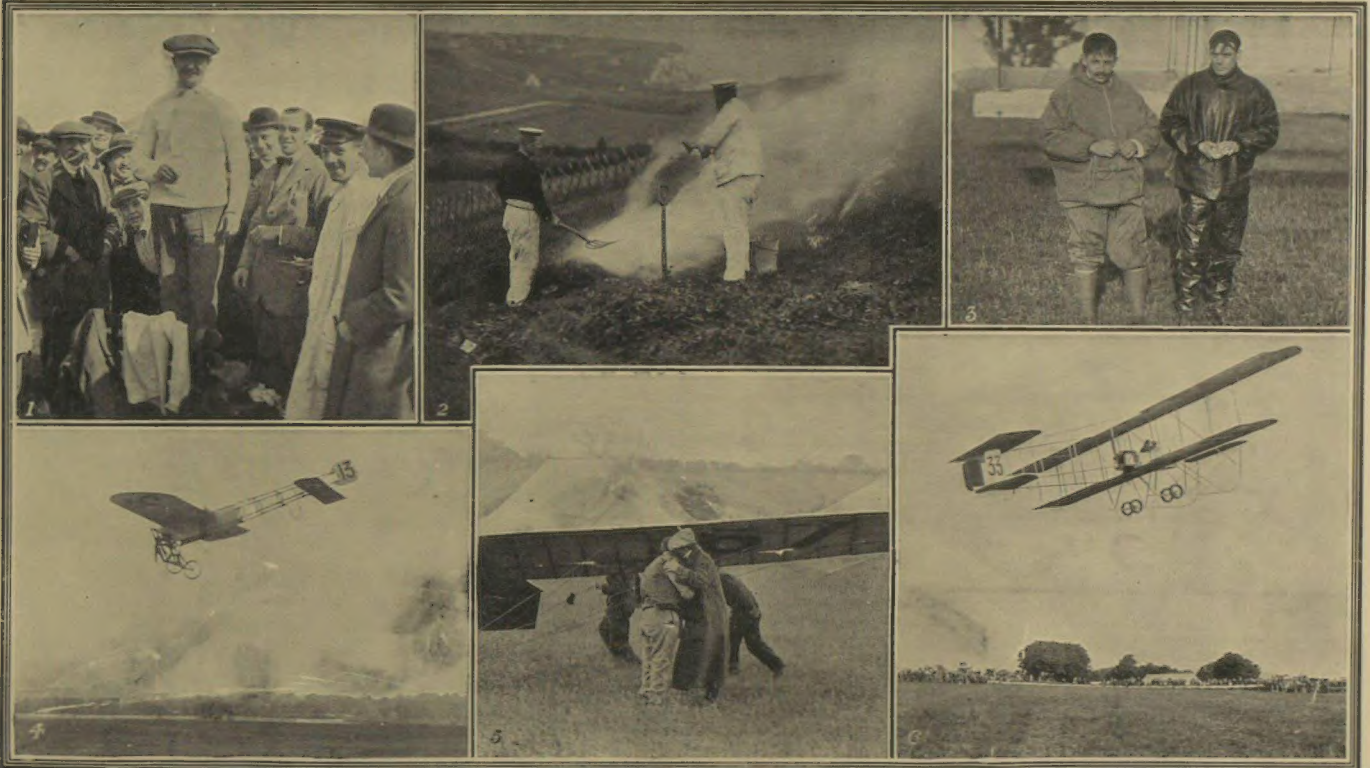
THE LATEST COLONIAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE NAVY: THE LAUNCH
OF THE "NEW ZEALAND" AT FAIRFIELD.

A large number of distinguished visitors from Australia and New Zealand assembled at Fairfield last Saturday to see the launch of the new armoured cruiser "New Zealand." It was said that the new cruiser represented about £2 per head for the white population of New Zealand.



FOR COMPARISON WITH THE MUCH-ABUSED ENGLISH STAMPS: A NEW ISSUE FOR NEWFOUNDLAND.

In view of the strong criticism of the new English stamps, it is interesting to compare these new stamps issued in Newfoundland. The heads are as follows: 1 cent, Queen Mary; 2 cents, the King; 3 cents, the Prince of Wales; 4 cents, Prince Albert; 5 cents, Princess Mary; 6 cents, Prince Henry; 8 cents, Prince George; 9 cents, Prince John; 10 cents, Queen Alexandra; 12 cents, the Duke of Connaught.



1. THE FIRST ARRIVAL AT HENDON: VEDRINES, WITH
GRAHAM-WHITE.

4. GARROS ARRIVING AT HENDON ON HIS MONOPLANE.

2. A PILLAR OF SMOKE BY DAY: LIGHTING FIRES ON THE KENTISH
CLIFFS TO GUIDE THE AIRMEN.

5. A GALIC RECEPTION IN ENGLAND: TRAIN EMBRACED ON LANDING.

3. SAFELY LANDED ON ENGLISH SOIL: RENAUX AND HIS PASSENGER
AT DOVER.

6. THE LARGEST AIRPLANE: RENAUX ARRIVING AT DOVER.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUIT: THE CALAIS-TO-HENDON STAGE.

M. Védérines was the first of the airmen taking part in the great European Circuit to arrive at Hendon on Monday morning last. After him came MM. Vidart, Kimmerling, Beaumont, Valentine, Garros, Tabuteau, Gibert, Renaux, and Barra. M. Beaumont (Lieutenant Conneau) won the £2500 prize offered by the "Standard" for the best aggregate time from Paris to Hendon. Védérines won the £200 for the Calais-to-Hendon stage and the Shorham prize. Gibert won the Dover Cup.



Photo, I.N.A.

GAINING EXPERIENCE IN MAKING MILITARY INSPECTIONS: THE PRINCE OF WALES
AT THE DUKE OF YORK'S SCHOOL.

The Prince of Wales, with Princess Mary and Prince George, visited the Duke of York's School, Chelsea, last week, and inspected the Colonial troops assembled there. He wore the uniform of a Midshipman. Our photograph shows him inspecting the Australian Cadets. Princess Mary can be seen walking behind.



Photo, Illustrations Bureau.

AN UNWONTED VISIT TO MOUNT'S BAY: A SCHOOL OF WHALES STRANDED
NEAR PENZANCE MEET WITH A WARM RECEPTION.

On Saturday last, for the first time, on record, a school of whales, about sixty in number, were stranded in Mount's Bay, Cornwall. Some boys cruelly attacked the whales with knives until checked by the authorities. Some had to be put out of their misery with revolvers by the Coastguard.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

NOTHING is so pleasant as to find somewhere, put into good clear English by a responsible and thinking person, the thing you believe to be a lie. The particular fallacy which in my opinion rots all the reality out of modern discussion was stated the other day in the *Nation* thus: "The one thing that no soul and no Church should do is to go back." Now going back means putting yourself in the simpler position out of which the present complexity arose. And I not only think that a soul may do it, but I think it is the only sensible thing for the soul to do. In the present and the quite recent past we see a débris of effects of which we do not know the causes. The fire is choked with its own ashes, the fountain is sealed with its own ice; the original purpose of the thing does not pierce through. The only way to deal with it is to go back and ask what the thing in question—a throne, or a theory, or a vote—was primarily supposed to be. Nine times out of ten the only way of really building the future is to imagine oneself in some much ruder society in the remote past. You may call this reactionary and barbaric if you choose, just as you can call it reactionary and barbaric to take a bath. Taking a bath certainly involves the removal of many civilised externals, and an imitation of the nakedness of savages. But it is the only way to get clean.

An even better symbol of this than the savage custom of bathing is the savage custom of barter. The barbarian has no money; he buys things with things. He exchanges three hundred buffaloes for a top-hat, or four hundred wives for a three-bladed pocket-knife. Now you may call this savage in a scornful sense, and feel that we may well forget such mud and mire of our beginnings. Nevertheless, the whole science of Political Economy is an attempt to think like a savage. It is an attempt to eliminate the fiction of the circulating medium and see the realities behind it in their direct exchange. It seeks, not to think in coins and counters, but to think in goods; not in pennies, but in penny loaves; not in pounds of gold, but in pounds of cheese. By this process all monetary transactions that correspond to no actuality simply disappear. In one sense, learning economics is unlearning finance.

Now the trouble in our talk on politics and ethics to-day is that names do not always correspond to things; just as all is not gold that glitters, and the "flimsies" are sometimes very flimsy indeed. We must think more barbarically, and get back to intellectual barter. The two modes of thought are as distinct as two dimensions. I mean that one may fairly ask if a purse with five napoleons in it is equivalent to a bank-note for five pounds. But it is a deeper, perhaps a more disastrous, and anyhow quite a different question, to ask whether the bank-note is a bank-note, and whether the purse contains anything but trouser-buttons. In the same way one may talk a long time about the position of an aristocrat in a republic; and there still remains a quite distinct question as to whether the aristocrat is an aristocrat, or whether the republic is even republican. Suppose we were discussing, for instance, the relations between the English monarchy and the Republic of Venice in the early eighteenth century. We might point out, with the fullest historic accuracy and utility, that they

exchanged such-and-such ambassadors, made such-and-such bargains, that the English monarchy made this proposal and the Venetian Republic gave that reply. But all this would not prevent us also asking, in the realm of ultimate realities, whether the Venetian Republic was a true republic, or whether the English monarchy reposed upon a real monarch. In the case of kings, as of coins, sovereigns are not always sovereigns. A republic can be bankrupt democratically as well as financially; its ballot-papers as well as its "paper" may be really waste paper. And some of us at the present time are chiefly concerned to get behind the

Lords are Lords, in the sense of being a real aristocracy, and whether the Commons are Commons, in the sense of being the common people.

Now if, in the reign of George I., anyone had applied that test of reality to the English monarchy and the Venetian Republic, he would at once have found that there was no monarchy and no republic in either place. He would have found that there was much the same kind of oligarchy in both. Commerce, a command of the sea, the omnipotence of a ring of great families, dignity and publicity in the fulfilment of designs, but secrecy and even jobbery in their origin; hereditary pride, praised under Parliamentary and not under feudal forms; the chasm between rich and poor, wider than the chasm between King and subjects or between law and citizens—in short, all the elements of a stately and historic plutocracy marked both aristocratic Venice and aristocratic England. Napoleon came to Venice, and the thing burst like a bubble. Napoleon never came to England.

But as the very birth of the French Republic meant the death of the Venetian Republic, it is surely worth while to try and get past the mere phrase of republicanism. It is open to any of us to suggest that the Republic of France or the Republic of America is, in modern fact, as corrupt or undemocratic as the old Republic of Venice. Similarly, it is open to anyone to maintain that George V. is as politically powerless as George I. I do not myself believe that the French Republic is now decadent or that the English monarchy is now by any means impotent. But I do believe that in all these cases we must look at the new facts and not merely at the old badges. It is quite proper and important to discuss whether Democracy leads to Socialism, whether it is consistent with Catholicism, whether it encourages war, whether it admits of art; whether Democracy is dull, whether Democracy is lawless. But there is a question for the modern man much more solemn and searching than all these: whether Democracy is democratic.

In England the bewilderment grows wilder and wilder. Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour between them will work out some scheme of limitation and reform which will approximately amount to this: that when we have got a House of Lords from which all aristocrats are excluded and a House of Commons from which all democrats are excluded—then England will be free and happy for ever. In the tiny privacy of this page, I will not deny that I have my doubts. But this cloud of confusion is not now a mere fog clinging to the British Isles. I have sufficiently often aired my Jacobin sympathies in this page not to be misunderstood when I say that the French Republic has also for some time back shown signs that it may become undemocratic simply because it may become inhuman. It cannot conceivably be pretended that in any country on the globe the plainer and simpler sort of citizen wants old religious phrases forbidden or old national symbols broken with a hammer. The Republic One and Indivisible may yet turn from a nation to a sect; but I hope the dreadful and calamitous history of the great English Puritans may yet be a warning to the democrats of France.



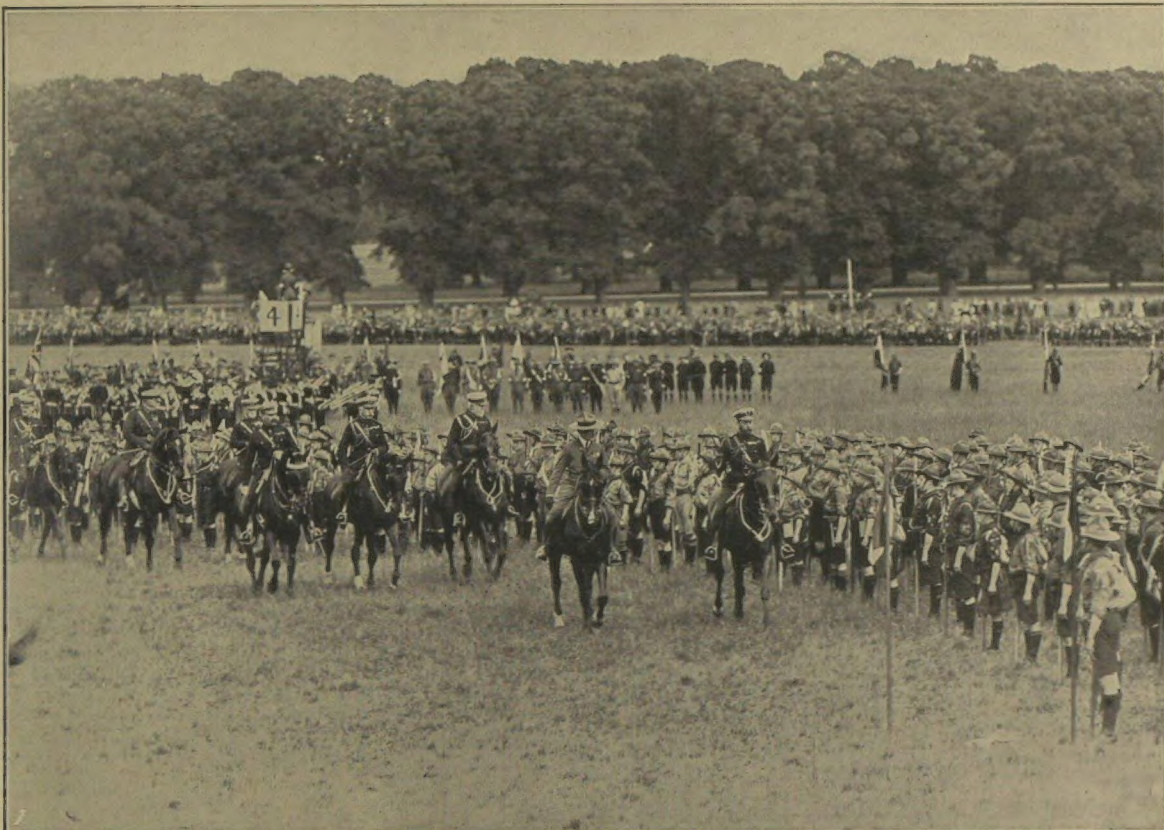
THE FRENCH "LLOYD GEORGE" AS HEAD OF A GOVERNMENT: M. J. CAILLAUX. THE NEW PREMIER OF FRANCE AND MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

M. Caillaux, the new French Premier, who has been called "the Lloyd George of France" on account of his efforts in financial reform, is a native of Le Mans, in the Department of the Sarthe. He is comparatively young for a Prime Minister, being only forty-eight. He entered the service of the French Treasury as Inspector of Finances in 1888, and in 1892 became a Professor at the Ecole des Sciences Politiques. He first entered the Chamber of Deputies as member for Mamers in 1898. In the following year, at the age of thirty-six, he became Minister of Finance in M. Waldeck-Rousseau's Government. In 1902 he moved from the Centre to the Radical Left as a Combit. He held the Portfolio of Finance again during M. Clemenceau's Premiership, from 1906 to 1909, and brought in an advanced income-tax Bill. This was passed by the Chamber of Deputies in March 1909, but little progress was made with it in the Senate during M. Briand's Administration, and the Finance Committee of the Senate has not yet ratified M. Caillaux's proposals.

DRAWN BY L. SARATTE.

badges and ensigns of old factions and forms of government and test the substance of the social forces for which they really stand—if, indeed, there are any. It is quite harmless and entertaining to discuss the squabble between the Lords and Commons, to ask whether the Lords shall overrule the Commons or the Commons reform the Lords. That is called "practical politics," and it is not a bad national sport. But there is another quite distinct question which we happen to be interested in, which is whether the

"BE PREPARED!" THE RALLY OF 40,000 SCOUTS BEFORE THE KING.



1. HIS MAJESTY INSPECTING THE LINE.

2. "HATS ON STAVES!" HIGHLAND PATROLS CHEERING THEIR CHIEF.

The great Boy Scouts' "Rally" before the King in Windsor Great Park on Tuesday was certainly one of the most wonderful scenes that this year of great sights has witnessed. There were forty thousand Boy Scouts on parade in all, under the immediate leadership of the "Chief Scout," General Sir Robert Baden-Powell. The "rally" comprised contingents and patrols from Canada and Australia, Malta and Gibraltar, as well as from all over Great Britain and Ireland. As personally reported to the King by the Chief Scout, 229 of those present wore medals for saving life, 2397 were "King's

Scouts," and all present had passed tests in tracking, first-aid and ambulance work, pioneering, cooking, signalling, missioner, and field telegraph work. It was from first to last a wonderfully impressive spectacle, and with the King rode along the line the Duke of Connaught and Princes Christian, Field-Marshal Lord Roberts and Lord Grenfell, General French, and two Indian Maharajas; while the Queen, with Princess Christian and Princess Mary, watched the march-past from the saluting-point. In all, the Empire possesses some 200,000 Boy Scouts.—(PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.)



THE LATE
CAPTAIN J.
SHAWE-TAYLOR,
An Irish Officer
and Politician.
Photo. Russell.

PORTRAITS
AND
PERSONAL NOTES.

SIR GILBERT
GREENALL,
BART.,
Who Received the
King at the Norwich Show
Photo. Lafayette.

MR. W. LLEWELLYN, A.R.C.A.,
Who is to Paint the State Portrait of the
Queen.
Photo. Swaine.

MR. A. D. STEEL-MAITLAND, M.P.,
Appointed Head of the Conservative Central
Office.
Photo. Elliott and Fry.

entered the House last year, having previously unsuccessfully contested the Rugby Division at the General Election of 1906. He is greatly interested in constitutional and social subjects, and served as Special Commissioner to the Royal Commission on Poor Laws in 1906-7.

Captain J. Shawe-Taylor, whose death took place in London last week—the result of the bursting of a blood-vessel—as a soldier saw active service in Egypt and Burma and South Africa. He was an Irish landowner, and took keen interest in politics as a member of the Irish Reform Association.

THE newly appointed head of the Conservative Central Office, in succession to Sir A. Acland-Hood, Mr. Arthur H. D. R. Steel-Maitland, M.P., sits in Parliament as Unionist Member for East Birmingham. He

former President of the Board of Agriculture, Sir Ailwyn Fellowes is a leading landowner in the King's own county of Norfolk, where he owns between four and five thousand acres, and is also the Chairman of the County Territorial Association.

By the death at Munich, at the age of fifty-four, of Herr Felix Mottl, the famous orchestral conductor, the world loses one directly connected with the Wagner

of 1902 and 1907; and before that accompanied the King and Queen, when Duke and Duchess of York, on their Australian tour.

Sir Gilbert Greenall, who, as Honorary Director, received the King at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Norwich, and escorted his Majesty while going through the grounds, is a well-known landowner with seats at Warrington and at Grantham, and an authority on agricultural matters.

Mr. William Llewellyn, A.R.C.A. Lond., has been commissioned to paint the State portrait of Queen Mary. He studied at the Kensington Training School under Sir E. Poynter, P.R.A., and then in Paris with Ferdinand Cormon. He first exhibited in the Academy of 1886, and

has been represented there continuously ever since, chiefly by portraits. His work is widely known also at Continental exhibitions and at the principal provincial exhibitions in England. He is a member of the Society of Portrait Painters.

The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, who ranks among the foremost of the greater Princes of India, and is now in England as one of the King's Coronation guests, was the hero last week of a very exciting incident at Hurlingham. While taking part in a gymkhana

his horse bolted off straight for the spectators. The Maharaja swung himself out of the saddle while the horse was at full gallop, and stopped it within six feet of the crowd—a feat of superb horsemanship that amazed all beholders.

Mr. J. B. S. Haldane, who, as Captain of the School, read and presented the Eton College Address of Welcome, to the King on his homecoming to Windsor, is a nephew of the War Minister, Lord Haldane.



THE MAHARAJA SCINDIA,
The Indian Prince whose Superb Horsemanship
Prevented a Disaster at Hurlingham.
Photo. Central News.

The Address declared that "Eton, under the favour of successive Sovereigns, has ever been the nurse of loyal sentiments."

Mr. G. R. Askwith, who, on behalf of the Board of Trade, is endeavouring to bring about a settle-



THE LATE HERR FELIX MOTTL,
The famous Wagnerian Orchestral Conductor.
Photo. Elliott and Fry.

tradition and Bayreuth. He was born at Vienna, and passed with high distinction through the Conservatorium. Throughout his career, Herr Mottl proved himself a master in the art of handling the orchestra. Music-lovers in London have



SIR JOHN ANDERSON, G.C.M.G.,
The new Permanent Under-Secretary
of State for the Colonies.
Photo. Russell.

not forgotten his Symphony Concerts of twelve or fifteen years ago, with their selections from Beethoven, Wagner, and Berlioz, particularly the "Ring" at Covent Garden in 1898.

An appointment that has met with widespread approbation is that of Sir John Anderson, G.C.M.G., Governor of the Straits Settlements, as Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. Sir John entered the Colonial Office thirty-two years ago, and has borne an important executive part in connection with the Imperial Conference. He was also Secretary to the Conferences

The Rev. St. John Basil Wynne-Willson, M.A., the new Head-Master of Marlborough College, in succession to Mr. Frank Fletcher, the Head-Master-elect of Charterhouse School, has for the past six years been Head-Master of Haileybury College. He went there in 1905, in the place of the Rev. the Hon. Edward Lyttelton, the present Head-



THE REV. ST. J. B. WYNNE-
WILLSON, M.A.,
The new Head-Master of Marlborough
College.
Photo. Elliott and Fry.

Ailwyn Fellowes, Acting President (for the King) of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, on the occasion of the royal visit to the Society's Show at Norwich last week. A Privy Councillor, and a



SIR FREDERICK DYSON,
Mayor of Windsor, Knighted on the Occasion
of the King's Homecoming.
Photo. General Press.

Master of Eton. Mr. Wynne-Willson graduated from St. John's, Cambridge, in 1890 (First Class, Classical Tripos), and was for six years an assistant-master at Rugby.

A distinction that all agriculturists appreciate is the conferring of the K.C.V.O. on the Right Hon.

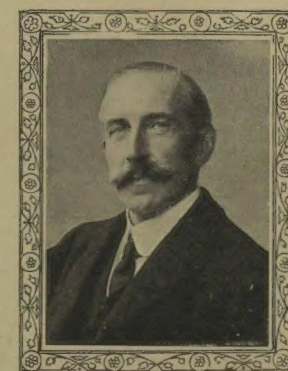


SIR AILWYN FELLOWES, K.C.V.O.,
On whom the King conferred the K.C.V.O.
at Norwich.
Photo. Russell.



MR. J. B. S. HALDANE, NEPHEW
OF THE WAR MINISTER,
Who Presented the Eton Address
of Welcome to the King.
Photo. Hills and Saunders.

ment in the seamen's strike, holds office as Comptroller-General of the Commercial, Labour, and Statistical Departments of the Board of Trade, and was Chairman of the Fair Wages Advisory Committee.



MR. G. R. ASKWITH, K.C.,
Board of Trade Arbitrator in the Seamen's
Strike.
Photo. Lafayette.

Extraordinary Scenery for the Russian Ballet: Wonderful Schemes of Colour as Settings for the Dance.

FROM THE PAINTINGS BY RENÉ LELONG.



From the Imperial Ballet come all the dancers for the operas presented throughout the season at the Marie Theatre in St. Petersburg and at the Opera House in Moscow, and for those Wednesday and Sunday nights devoted entirely to ballet which are a feature of the season in both cities. Its lesser lights give occasional performances at the People's Palace, founded in St. Petersburg by Nicholas II. The Tsar Alexis, the second Romanoff, saw the first ballet given in Moscow in 1675; while Peter the Great first introduced ball-room dancing into his country. In 1735 the Empress Anna, deciding to have a ballet of her own, employed the ballet-master Landé, and saw to it that,

professional dancers being unknown, noble military cadets learnt to dance. Later, Landé began to teach poor girls and boys with such excellent results that the Empress paid for their education, remunerated their master, and gave them quarters in the palace. So the world-famous Dramatic School of St. Petersburg had its beginnings. By 1802, the dancing cadets were no longer required, and the great Didelot found such capital material to his hand that he was able, by his love for his art and his untiring work, to give the ballet the favoured position it now holds in Russia. The Empress Catherine devoted much attention to theatrical affairs; in her reign Russian theatres were first opened to the public.

THE KING'S BUSY WEEK: A ROUND OF PUBLIC FUNCTIONS.



Photo, C.N.

A ROYAL FAREWELL AND A ROYAL MEMENTO: THE PRESENTATION OF CORONATION MEDALS TO THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN TROOPS.

On Friday of last week, at Buckingham Palace, the King presented Coronation medals to the Colonial troops who came over for the great ceremony. About 3000 altogether were drawn up on the lawn. His Majesty handed each man his medal personally, a task which occupied him for nearly two hours. The figures in the photograph include (from left to right) Lord Kitchener, the Duke of Connaught, the King, Lord Roberts, Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Prince of Wales, Prince Christian, and the Queen.



Photo, Topical.

THE KING'S PARTING GIFT TO THE REPRESENTATIVES OF HIS OVERSEA FORCES: THE CORONATION MEDAL PRESENTED TO THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL TROOPS AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE. (OVERSEAS AND REVERSE.)



Photo, Illustrations Bureau.

ENTERTAINED BY THE CITY FATHERS: THE KING AND QUEEN AT THE LUNCHEON IN THE GUILDHALL ON JUNE 29.

On Thursday of last week, in the course of the second of the Royal Progresses following the Coronation, the King and Queen were entertained to luncheon in the Guildhall by the Lord Mayor of London. It was their Majesties' first visit to the Guildhall since King George's Accession, and the importance of the occasion was marked by a brilliant assemblage. The royal table was placed on a dais slightly raised above the floor, with chairs of state for the King and Queen under a canopy.



A WELCOME TO "ENGLAND'S BUSINESS-MAKER": THE DECORATIONS AT MESSRS. WARING AND GILLOW'S.

One of the finest schemes of decoration on the route of the second Royal Progress, on June 29, was that on the premises of Messrs. Waring and Gillow in Oxford Street. Over the main entrance was fixed a "tente d'honneur" which enclosed a background panel of priceless tapestry, and the "tente" itself was flanked by suits of armour. Just above the "tente" was a banner bearing the words: "Long Life to King George, England's Business-Maker," and under this his Majesty's own inspiring phrase: "Wake up, England!" Ranged in front of the premises were Waring's Cadet Corps.



Photo, L.N.A.

ON A TWO-MILE DRIVE, DURING WHICH HE REPLIED TO NINE ADDRESSES: THE KING, WITH THE QUEEN, PASSING THROUGH ETON.

On Saturday last the King and Queen returned to Windsor, where on Sunday they obtained a little rest from the trying ordeal of public ceremonials. The drive from Slough station through Eton to Windsor was in the nature of another Royal Progress. On the route, which is only about two miles in length, the King replied to no fewer than nine addresses. Their Majesties received a specially hearty welcome from the boys at Eton, who were drawn up in front of the buildings of the great school. Dr. Warre, the Provost, read an address from the Provost, Fellows, and Masters.



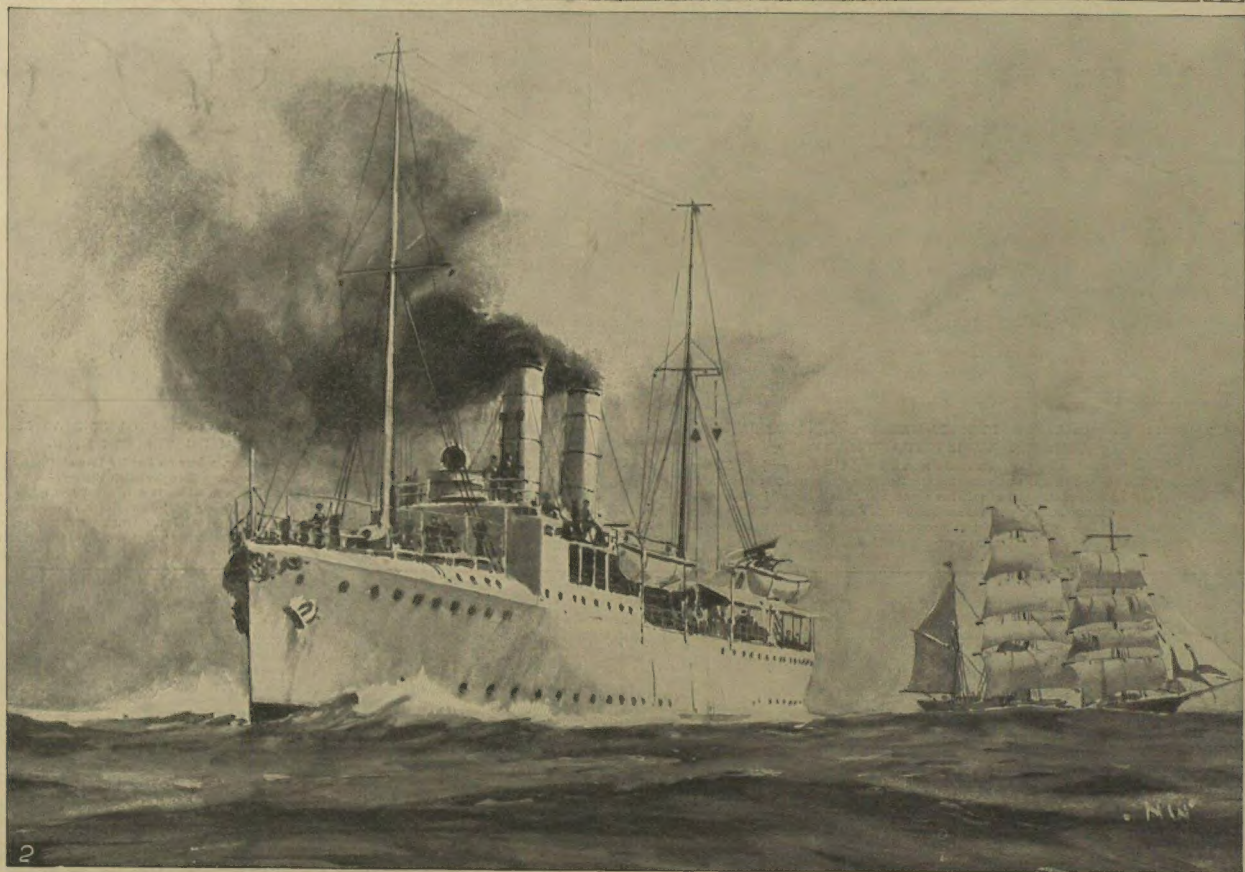
Photo, C.N.

KING GEORGE'S FIRST REVIEW IN WINDSOR GREAT PARK: THE MARCH-PAST OF THE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS.

On Monday, eighteen thousand Cadets of the Officers' Training Corps paraded before the King and Queen in Windsor Great Park. They represented the Cadet Corps of all the universities of the country, as well as 173 of the principal schools and colleges. After the inspection by the King, who rode round the lines with a small cavalcade, his Majesty took up a position on horseback at the saluting-base, by the Royal Standard, and there was a grand march-past of the whole of the troops. The Queen and the royal children drove to the ground in a carriage.

GERMANY'S FINGER IN THE MOROCCAN PIE: A RATTLING OF THE SABRE.

DRAWINGS BY MAURICE ROMBERG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN MOROCCO, AND NORMAN WILKINSON.



1. THE KEY TO A RICH HINTERLAND: AGADIR, THE FINEST NATURAL HARBOUR ON THE ATLANTIC COAST OF MOROCCO, TO WHICH THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT HAS SENT A WAR-SHIP.

The French and British Governments were greatly surprised by the action of Germany in dispatching a gun-boat to Agadir, a "closed" port on the Moroccan coast, on the pretext of protecting important German interests in that locality, though up to now it was not known that any such interests existed. The importance of Agadir rests in the fact that, though a small town of not more than four hundred inhabitants, it has the best roadstead on the Atlantic coast of Morocco, there being convenient anchorage within half a mile of

2. THE ONLY GERMAN WAR-SHIP OF THE PRESENT DAY THAT HAS SUNK A VESSEL IN ACTION: THE GERMAN GUN-BOAT "PANTHER," WHICH ENTERED THE CLOSED PORT OF AGADIR.

the shore. It also commands, to a certain extent, the trade routes to South Africa, Australia, and America. It is interesting to recall that the gun-boat "Panther," which Germany dispatched to Agadir, is the only war-ship in the modern German fleet that has been in action. In 1903, in Haitian waters, it sank a Haitian revolutionary vessel, which it was ordered to treat as a pirate, and which refused to strike her colours. The "Panther" has since been replaced at Agadir by a much larger vessel, the cruiser "Berlin."

SOLD FOR A FEW DOLLARS: THE FATE OF A WELL-BRED MOORISH GIRL.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE FROM A SKETCH BY LIONEL JAMES.



THE RESULT OF THE SULTAN'S ACT OF BASE TREACHERY: A GIRL OF A LOYAL TRIBE OFFERED FOR SALE
BY ONE OF MULAI HAFID'S NEGRO SOLDIERS IN THE BAZAAR AT FEZ.

The deepest indignation was aroused by the treatment which the Sultan of Morocco accorded, after the relief of Fez by the French column, to a neighbouring tribe, which had long remained loyal to him. A force was sent out of Fez which burnt their farms and villages, and brought back a large number of young women and children. These were all sold publicly in the streets of Fez. A pretty young married woman fetched £7 and the

babies 5s. each. Our correspondent informs us that the girl shown in the illustration, who was well bred, was sold for a few dollars. She was bought by a kindly Moor, who tried to restore her to her parents. They would have none of her, refusing to take her back after the experiences she had been through. This action on the part of the Sultan's troops gives a further proof of the vindictive and cruel character of that ruler.

• AT THE SIGN OF ST. PAUL'S •



Dr. L. T. HORROCKS,
Author of the Volume on "Literature" in the
Encyclopædia Britannica.

Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

SPORT is developing in very elaborate ways, and so is the language of the sporting critic. For example, the word "convincing" has done knight's service to reviewers of novels. The term "convincing" came in, to my knowledge, with Mr. Samuel Pepys, about 1663. Criticising an account of the mysterious Drummer of Tedworth (the disturbances in Mr. Mompesson's house), Mr. Pepys described it as "curious, but not convincing." Then the reviewers of novels took up the term—say, fifteen years ago. A character or a situation was "convincing" or "not convincing."

Now the critics of cricket have got at it. William Rhodes, a bowler whom Yorkshire is trying, "has an easy, but not a convincing run," we read in the *Field*. Did it ever strike you to ask if a bowler's run were

It is sometimes very quaint, as when the bowler, starting near the pavilion, trots, drops into a walk, then spurts, then dances a few steps of the Highland fling, then spurts, and ends by bowling.

It is decidedly quaint and archaic, it may be romantic, it may puzzle, but does it *convince* the



ANDREW LANG ON "CONVINCING" CRICKET AND THE ETHICS OF FLY-FISHING.

leaves the observer incredulous. Many of Southey's stanzas in his "Thalaba" remind me of this cricketer's. Sometimes he rhymes in one place, sometimes in another, occasionally not at all. The effect is



"WITH BANNER AND WITH MUSIC, WITH SOLDIER AND WITH PRIEST": NELSON'S FUNERAL IN ST. PAUL'S.

FROM A PRINT BY R. ACKERMANN, 1806.

"At St. Paul's we got out, and walked in procession up the Passage. . . . All the Bands played. The Colours were all carried by the Sailors and a Canopy was held over the Coffin, supported by Admirals." The illustration represents the moment when Sir Isaac Heard, Garter Principal King of Arms, proclaimed the style.

Reproduced from "The Nelsons of Burnham Thorpe," by M. Fynn Maticham—by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. John Lane. (See *Reviews* "Literature" Page.)



Photo. E. O. Hopp.

RECIPIENT OF THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY'S GOLD MEDAL: DR. JEAN CHARCOT, THE FRENCH EXPLORER. (SEE REVIEW ON ANOTHER PAGE.)



Dr. C. A. MERCIER,
Author of the Volume on "Crime and Insanity" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

unconvincing. Perhaps it would be wise to begin the bowler's run with "the real run." Old Tom Sewell used to walk three steps and run three, but he was not really fast. However, he used to get plenty of wickets for Surrey. Mr. Knox, a few years ago, was an extremely convincing bowler; I do not precisely remember the character of his preliminary canter.

In angling, science is now brought to a very high pitch of art and humanity. One hears of men who fish only at a rising trout, only with a dry fly, and only a fly bereft of its point and barb. The game is between the angler and the trout, who, when he has tried to take the fly (which cannot take him), is reckoned "out"; the fisher then looks for a new opponent.

With these refinements I have every sympathy. On Coronation Day I caught three nice, beautiful trout, a pound apiece, and restored them to their native stream. They had only suffered a little temporary inconvenience, as there was a barb on the hook. I have also tried the barbless plan, when the trout lived near the house and were friends of the family. Another friend urges that this plan is cruel, the



WIFE OF THE VICTOR OF TRAFALGAR: FRANCES, VISCOUNTESS NELSON.

FROM A WATER-COLOUR DRAWING, V. S. P. HARDING, AFTER EDWARDS.

"By 1780 . . . Captain Nelson was also in the midst of his courtship of Mrs. Frances Herbert Nisbet, a young widow whom he met at the Island of Nevis in May 1785. . . . The marriage took place at St. Kitts on March 11, 1787." The Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV., was best man. "In January [1801] a separation was agreed upon, and they never afterwards lived together. . . . Frances, Viscountess Nelson, lived until 1831."

Reproduced from "The Nelsons of Burnham Thorpe."

batsman? It must fatigue the bowler, who runs at least a hundred and twenty yards in every over. Taking the ball at the wicket, he walks back till you think he is going, for reasons of his own, into the pavilion; then he stops and begins his run.

Some men execute a high jump in the middle of their run: they are believed to practise it over a hurdle.

Hartington, of Kent, "is fast, but not very fast," as Mr. Woodhouse's gruel was "thin, but not too thin." "He invariably does a kind of double-shuffle at the beginning of his run." It is complained that he does not always execute this *pas* "in the same way." He double-shuffles for a longer or shorter distance, and then walks four steps. "Several times he began the walk and did the shuffle in the middle of it." "At the end of the walk the real run begins, and it ends with a jump."

These personal remarks are borrowed from the *Field*. The critic does not say whether the run is convincing or



MOTHER OF THE VICTOR OF TRAFALGAR: CATHERINE SUCKLING, AGED EIGHTEEN.

FROM A PORTRAIT BY J. T. HEINS, 1783.

"In 1749 he [Nelson's father, the Rev. Edmund Nelson] made a most happy marriage with Catherine, only daughter of a late Prebendary of Westminster, Maurice Suckling, D.D., also rector of Barham, in Suffolk, and Ann his wife, daughter of Sir Charles Turner, Bart., of Warham, Norfolk." Mrs. Nelson died in 1767, aged forty-two, leaving eight children. Horatio, the third son, was born in 1758.

Reproduced from "The Nelsons of Burnham Thorpe."

only excuse for catching trout being that you want them as parts of the food-supply. But this is a fallacy, for, with no barb, "wha's catching trout?" as Keene's little boy, in *Punch*, says to the minister on Sunday.

Again, the barbless hook is not cruel to the angler who fishes to kill, for it teaches the trout to be credulous. The fish, seeing the artificial fly of the killer floating over him, says, "I'll risk it; that fly, even if artificial, has no sting." So he takes, and is basketed.

The sad thing is that when a man comes to playing a friendly match with a trout, whom he declines to hurt, he is apt to give up caring for fishing. He ceases to be "keen." Unless a man is keen enough, at golf, to mind being beaten, he can hardly be a good golfer. Good golfers, when beaten, are unapproachable till after dinner—many of them, not all, of course. The man who sawed off the heads of all his clubs after losing a match was a good golfer.

THE KING'S RALLY OF BOY SCOUTS: THE CHIEF SCOUT.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, FRANK HAVILAND.



FOUNDER OF THE BOY-SCOUT MOVEMENT: LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ROBERT STEPHENSON SMYTH BADEN-POWELL.

It was arranged that a great Rally of Boy Scouts should take place before the King at Windsor Castle on Tuesday last, the 4th of July. It was expected that about thirty thousand of the youngsters would be present. Particular interest must be taken, therefore, in this portrait of Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, the Chief Scout, founder of the Boy-

Scout movement, which has become so important a part of the life of the lads of this country. He has said: "In our Brotherhood of Boy Scouts the King has a band who are endeavouring to support him in the stupendous task which he has to perform as Sovereign of this mighty Empire by laying a foundation of character in the rising generation of Britons around the world."



MR. A. N. WHITEHEAD.

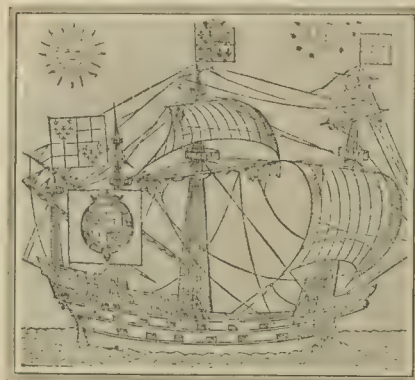
Author of an "Introduction to Mathematics" in the Home University Library published by Messrs. Williams and Norgate.

The Navy during Two Thousand Years.

Mr. Keble Chatterton, in his latest book, "The Story of the British Navy" (Mills and Boon), has had a much stiffer task than he was faced with when he wrote his earlier books on the sailing and steam ships of the Mercantile Marine.

He has acquitted himself well on the whole. As may be imagined, it is no easy matter to make a readable and entertaining book on a subject so many-sided and of such wide range, and, at the same time, keep the letterpress within the limits of a handy volume. Imagine a painter attempting to present an intelligible view of modern London with its suburbs all on one canvas of ordinary dimensions! The author certainly may be congratulated on the way in which he has accomplished something of a *four-de-force*. Beginning with the Navy of the Ancient Britons at the time of Caesar's invasion—"there was," we are told, "at any rate, a nucleus fleet, manned by crews that were not wholly devoid of experience in the thugdom of the sea"—the author carries his narrative clearly and succinctly across twenty centuries, down to the doings of the Naval Brigade at Ladysmith and Peking, and the coming into existence of our modern *Dreadnoughts* and super-*Dreadnoughts*, a fine coloured picture of one of the very latest commissioned of which, the *Neptune*, forms the frontispiece and cover-illustration to the volume. Like Mr. Chatterton's earlier books, the present work is written in a bright and taking style; and there is hardly a page of it which will not provide the most casual general reader with something to attract and interest him. For the general reader, indeed, the book should be quite a mine of popular information. Mr. Chatterton has been at pains to compile a veritable encyclopædia of naval matters. Naval policy, naval administration and organisation, shipbuilding and dockyard affairs, strategy and tactics, battle narratives, pen-portraits of famous leaders, all come within the author's scope, and are dealt with discursively, it may be, yet skilfully and attractively. Thus, as a work of reference

a "four-master" is meant. Again, at page 266, we have, told over again, the venerable story of the capsizing of the *Royal George* owing to her being



OF THE TYPE WHICH DEFEATED THE ARMADA: A FOUR-MASTED WAR-SHIP OF THE ELIZABETHAN NAVY.

"This contemporary drawing shows accurately and clearly the rig and general appearance of an English ship of the time of the Armada. Notice the port-holes for the guns, the high-charged stern, and the lateen sails on the mizzen and bonaventure-mizzen." Reproduced, by permission, from Mr. E. Keble Chatterton's *Book, "The Story of the British Navy,"* Published by Messrs. Mills and Boon.

"unfortunately heeled too far." If Mr. Chatterton will look up the court-martial minutes at the Record Office he will see that it was sworn in evidence that the ship's ports never came within a foot of the water, and that the disaster was entirely due to the rotten frame-timbers of the *Royal George's* bottom giving way, as was indeed testified by a man working in the hold at the time. Benbow's captains, also, were not guilty of "treason." Their misconduct was entirely the outcome of a personal quarrel with the Admiral, for which Benbow's rough tongue was responsible. The blemishes, however, are, in the circumstances, not very serious; one need not, really, pick holes in a piece of work that is professedly provided for the general reader, and at that is excellent. For the illustrations we have nothing but commendation. Mr. Chatterton's volume is one of the most interestingly illustrated naval books that have appeared for some time; the earlier pictures have been admirably selected from contemporary prints, drawings, and paintings of historic interest, while the ship-illustrations from photographs could not easily be improved on.

"The Nelsons of Burnham Thorpe."

(See Illustrations on "At the Sign of St. Paul's" Page.)

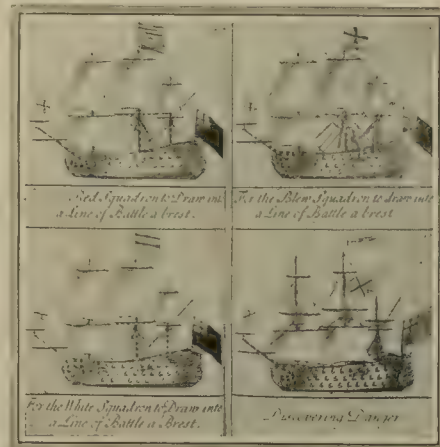
Mr. M. Eyre Matcham has no doubt made the most of his materials in "The Nelsons of Burnham Thorpe" (John Lane), and it would be a harsh judgment to say that, because the little he has to tell about the Admiral does not come to more, the whole ought to have been withheld. Yet, since, but for the distinction of Nelson's name, his family have no claim to remembrance, it is unfortunate that his heroic and romantic figure is so inconspicuous among their prosaic ones resuscitated in this volume. They reveal themselves in their correspondence a very ordinary circle, with the general characteristics of the eighteenth century (including great shakiness in orthography), but few of

those curious surprises of temper and circumstance which in many eighteenth-century memoirs afford the reader much delight. That Nelson should have come out of so commonplace a nest confirms the impression of "freakishness" with which we always associate him. He was a wonder. But upon the essentials of his character there is here thrown no new light, and very little upon even merely external traits. His high spirit may have been inherited, like his weak constitution, from his mother, who died when he was still a child, and before the correspondence in the present volume opens. He sought the sea to relieve his father of the difficulty of sending out his boys into the world properly equipped, and was welcomed by his Uncle Suckling with the foreboding that his provision would be a cannon-ball taking off his head. It is to be noted, however, that the family never lost faith in Horatio. An interesting touch in the letters of the old father to his daughter Kitty, Mrs. Matcham—the nearest in temper to Nelson of all his brothers and sisters—is the substitution in time, for "your kind Brother" and "our Navall friend," of "your distinguished Brother." The Rector remained the best friend of Lady Nelson after her separation from her husband—he had been thrown much into companionship with her when Nelson was at sea—but apparently persuaded himself, though a little doubtfully, that there was nothing in his son's conduct to prevent him being on good terms with both, and from Lady Nelson's roof paid a visit to him at Merton. Mrs. Matcham also shared her father's view, and was friendlier to Lady Hamilton than to her sister-in-law, whom she charged with coldness. But in the letters of her son, George Matcham, later, there are references to the Lady Hamilton incident which seem to show that the family had come to weaken in their belief in its innocent nature.



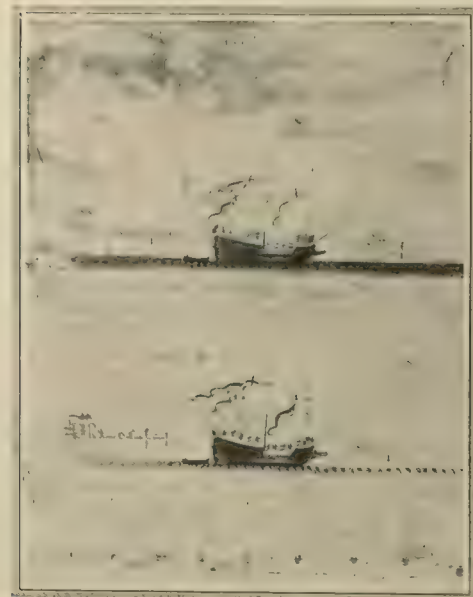
THE NAVY'S FORMER COMPETITORS FOR THE COMMAND OF THE SEA: DUTCH WAR-SHIPS OF THE LATE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

"This reproduction of a picture by H. C. Vroom, a Dutch artist, who lived from 1566 to 1640, conveys an idea of the fine sea-going vessels which Holland at this time possessed. The vessel in the foreground has just returned from the Dutch East Indies, and Cornelis Houtman is landing from her in a small boat, whilst the seamen on the ship are stowing sail." Reproduced from "The Story of the British Navy," by E. Keble Chatterton.



BRITISH NAVAL SIGNALS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

The above illustration "shows a page out of an eighteenth century pocket-book, giving the sailing and fighting instructions then used in the Royal Navy. This hand-painted volume was in the possession of Admiral Lord Northesk, who was third in command at Trafalgar." Reproduced from "The Story of the British Navy," by E. Keble Chatterton.



UNDER THE KING WHO RESEMBLED THE KAISER IN HIS RELATIONS WITH HIS NAVY: WAR-SHIPS OF HENRY VIII.

"This illustration . . . from the roll of Anthony Anthony, shows two of the warships of Henry VIII. . . . If his morals were incompatible with his theological knowledge, at least his naval administration was backed up by some practical knowledge of maritime matters. Indeed, his relations with his Navy can best be likened to those which are well known to exist between the present Kaiser Wilhelm and the German Navy."

Reproduced from "The Story of the British Navy," by E. Keble Chatterton.

for the average person who takes an intelligent interest in the Navy, the book is certainly to be commended. Mr. Chatterton, however, would be well advised, if the volume goes to a second edition; to revise it in the interests of others more versed in the subject, in regard to certain details and slips, some of which were, perhaps, unavoidable in the writing of a popular treatise covering so wide a field. At page 180, for instance, the famous *Sovereign of the Seas* is spoken of as a "four-poster." Of course,

AFTER THIRTEEN YEARS: THE UNCOVERING OF THE "MAINE."

A 225,000-DOLLAR EXPERIMENT TO UNRAVEL A MYSTERY: THE OPERATIONS TO DISCLOSE WHY THE "MAINE" BLEW UP.



1. THE RECOVERY OF THE "MAINE" FROM HAVANA HARBOUR: THE SUPER-STRUCTURE APPEARING AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF PUMPING OPERATIONS.
2. A GENERAL VIEW OF THE COFFERDAM BUILT ROUND THE SUNKEN BATTLE-SHIP.
3. HIGH AND DRY BENEATH THE SURFACE OF THE SEA: THE WRECK OF THE "MAINE" AS IT LIES IN THE MUD AT THE BOTTOM OF HAVANA HARBOUR.

Satisfactory progress has been made in uncovering the wreck of the American battle-ship "Maine," the sinking of which in Havana Harbour in 1898, while on a friendly visit to the Cuban Government, was the immediate cause of the Spanish-American War, the result of which to Spain was the loss of Cuba and the Philippines. Last year Congress appropriated 300,000 dollars (£60,000 in round figures) for the building of an elliptical watertight cofferdam-wall of caissons round the wreck, to be pumped dry and uncover the hull so as finally to settle if a mine really caused the explosion. The unwatering and exposure of the hull was estimated to cost 225,000 dollars. The Spaniards have denied that there was any mine, and

4. COVERED WITH BARNACLES AFTER THIRTEEN YEARS' SUBMERSION: THE AFTER-TURRET, WITH ITS GUNS INTACT.
5. TRYING TO DISCOVER THE CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION: MAJOR FERGUSON EXAMINING THE WRECK.

one cause of the "Maine" disaster was proved before the Court of Inquiry to be the explosion of the ship's fore-magazine; but American opinion maintained that there was a preliminary mine explosion underneath the ship, electrically fired from the shore, which blew in the "Maine's" bottom and set off the magazine. The explosion blew out the sides and deck of the ship and cut her in two at about a third of her length from the bow. Our illustrations show how far the uncovering operations have already proceeded. There are eighty-eight bodies still unaccounted for, and it is proposed to bury them in Arlington Cemetery, and to set up the mast of the wreck there.—(PHOTOGRAPHS BY AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION, C.N., AND PRESS.)

ART & MUSIC &

THE DRAMA



Photo, Bert, Paris.
MME. TAMARA KARSAVINA, OF THE
RUSSIAN BALLET AT COVENT GARDEN.



MICHAEL ANGELO & POPE JULIUS—THE SECOND IN THE SISTINE CHAPEL



Photo, Bert, Paris.
MLLE. SCHOLLAR, OF THE RUSSIAN
BALLET AT COVENT GARDEN.

ART NOTES.

THE town is stripped of its red cotton, and the going down of

It is with pleasure we record the *Mention Honorable* won by Mr. Westley Manning in a Salon that has been somewhat grudging of distinctions for English exhibitors. No landscape shown in Paris this year better deserved the honour than his "Le Chemin vers le Marais."

MUSIC.

THE triumph of Russian ballet is complete.

Mme. Karsavina, M. Nijinsky, and their clever companions are drawing the town to Covent Garden, where matinées have been added to the usual Grand Season programme in order to enable people living at a distance from London to enjoy the remarkable performances. On all sides one hears praise not only of the dancing, which is really of the very highest order, but of the perfect taste with which the ballets have been mounted and produced. The importance of the new venture can hardly be over-emphasised; in all probability ballet will return to take its old-time place in Grand Opera. The company is a brilliant one; even the extraordinary attainments of the two leading artists cannot make the audience overlook the grace and beauty of such performers as Mmes. Elsa Will, Fokina, and Schollar, or MM. Bohn and Cecchetti.

We have another revival to record, that of Meyerbeer's "Gli Ugonotti," with Tetrazzini as Marguerite de Valois and Mme. Destinn as Valentina. M. Sibirakoff as Marcello and Sammarco as de Nevers were heard to advantage, and the noisy, showy work upon which no small part of the composer's latter-day reputation in England depends, was played to a large and well-pleased audience. The opportunities it affords for fine singing and the moments when dramatic action is strong and arresting will avail to keep "Gli Ugonotti" in its place on the programme of many opera houses at home and abroad.

Miss Ethel Smyth's concert of her own compositions, given in April last, was so successful that it was repeated last week, and was very well attended. There seems to be an opinion in some quarters that if Dr. Smyth had been a man she would have secured a better chance for her operatic work in England; and she is regarded by those who hold these views as one of the many martyrs to the cause. Dr. Smyth conducted the performance with considerable skill, and the London Symphony Orchestra brought out the beauty of the overture to "The Wreckers" in splendid fashion.

Mr. Hadley, an American composer, gave a concert with the London Symphony Orchestra last week, and introduced a Symphony in D Minor, a

Rhapsody, and the symphonic poem "Salome," which was heard in London a couple of years ago. Mr. Hadley is a very clever man; he can conduct as skilfully as he can compose; he has something to say, and says it to the best advantage; but he is not a very original thinker, nor is he one of the men who seems likely to impress their personality upon contemporary music.

"Solomon, aged eight," is the latest thing in prodigies, a little lad who faced a large audience at the Queen's Hall last week and played concerti, or parts of concerti, by Mozart and Tchaikovsky, and a polacca for piano and orchestra, with a feeling for rhythm, and a sense of phrasing—that would have been remarkable in a lad twice his age.

and, like the little boy who with the sun sheds his clothes on the banks of the Serpentine, is marvellously improved in undressing. The motion of flags and pennons against a sky which, seen in the narrowing perspective of tall streets, has itself been called "pennon-like," is one of the few things that must be regretted in the general unseating and clearance of London. The flags can be unfurled at any moment, and Chinese lanterns be swung in the dusk in lovely lines across the dark façades of Georgian houses. All the decorations that one cared for may be returned to their places at a moment's notice; the elaborate, uncouth, and hideous things are, it is consoling to think, the most difficult to rehoist to the walls. Neither the style nor proportion of London is adapted to ponderous additions of finery. Reasonableness makes good law for the decorator as for all workaday artists, and it follows that the superimposed decorations of a forty-eight hours' rejoicing should not take three weeks to set up nor a fortnight to undo. The flag that is unfurled in a gust of patriotism, the festoons that are slung from one balcony to another in a trice, the rug that is run out of a window at the last moment, are the things that have the right look of welcome. Paper lanterns, with candles eight a penny, are finer and fairer compliments than all the weighty constructions of steel and glass that made two London nights hideous with excess of light. Paddington Green was exquisite with lanterns that conspired with the tender illumination of evening skies and the stars; Paddington Town Hall, more ambitious, set the example of the heavens at nought, and flared almost as expensively as Regent Street. The lesson of the Coronation is that money must not be spent if a city is to look well, and that is the hardest of all lessons for Councillors.

If anything, out of all the Coronation furniture, had to remain permanently in its place, the decoration of the Chelsea Town Hall would be chosen. The masts, and their crowns and bases, were of admirable design, and should be accepted as a model for all future Metropolitan rejoicings.

The end of Sir Charles Holroyd's first term of office must by no means be taken to indicate his withdrawal from the National Gallery. Five years is all too short a time for the completion of a Director's many labours among the nation's pictures. Sir Charles is now in his stride, and he should be able to accomplish in the next five years all the rightful reforms among the many changes urged upon him for some time past by the cognoscenti under whose scrutiny he works. The recent batch of reattributions will not long appease those disturbers of the peace, "the critics of the modern school," so coldly alluded to in the 1900 catalogue.



Photo, Bert.
CHIEF AMONGST THE MEN DANCERS OF THE RUSSIAN BALLET
AT COVENT GARDEN: M. NIJINSKY.



Photo, Bert.
THE COMING TO LIFE OF A GOBELINS TAPESTRY: "LE PAVILLON D'ARMIDE" AS PLAYED BY THE RUSSIAN BALLET AT COVENT GARDEN.
At the Gala Performance at Covent Garden last week the great novelty presented to the King and Queen was the appearance of the Russian Ballet in "Le Pavillon d'Armide." The Opera House was gaily decorated for the occasion, on an entirely new design. The scheme was carried out entirely in roses, of which more than 100,000 were used. Over the front of the royal box was represented the Imperial Crown and underneath the Star of the Garter, worked in flowers. The tier on a level with the royal box was decorated with medallions in deep pink roses with the names of the Colonies—Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa—worked in gold flowers.

RUSSIAN BALLET BEFORE THE KING AND QUEEN: GALA DANCING.

DRAWN BY S. REEG.



THE RUSSIAN BALLET
SCENE FROM
"LE PAVILLON D'ARMIDE"

"LE PAVILLON D'ARMIDE" BEFORE THEIR MAJESTIES: SKETCHES AT COVENT GARDEN.

The gala performance at Covent Garden was made especially interesting by the fact that included in the most interesting programme was the second tableau of the pantomime ballet, "Le Pavillon d'Armide," the tableau described, that is to say, as "Scène de l'animation du Gobelins." The plot of "Le Pavillon d'Armide" is, to quote the programme, as follows: "The Vicomte de Beauchamp . . . finds himself in the grounds of a Marquis, who offers him hospitality in an annexe of his castle, called 'Le Pavillon d'Armide.' A Gobelin tapestry represents, in the costume of Armide, the characteristics of an ancestor of the Marquis celebrated

for her beauty. The Vicomte falls asleep, and Cupid on the clock begins to fight with Saturn, who disappears; Cupid, therefore, with all his followers is supreme. The 'Gobelins' awakes, with Armide, her court, and the captive Knights. Armide appears to weep for Rinaldo, whose place is empty. The Marquis appears as the King. The Vicomte falls in love with Armide, and the King-Magician blesses their union in the presence of the whole court. . . . The Vicomte wakes . . . finds . . . the scarf which Armide has given him. He understands that it was something more than a dream, and that he is under the enchantment of Armide. He dies a victim to this fatal enchantment."



THE FOSTER "DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE," WHICH GOES TO PROVE THAT BOTH PICTURES REPRESENTED THE SAME DUCHESS NAMELY, ELIZABETH.

"Considerable interest," writes Mr. P. G. Konody, "has been aroused by a portrait of Lady Elizabeth Hervey (afterwards Lady Elizabeth, or Betty, Foster; and afterwards Duchess of Devonshire), which has been placed on view by Messrs. Spink in their show-room in King Street, St. James's. This picture, which was painted by Gainsborough for that lady, and left by her to a Mr. Foster, from whom it passed on to his son, is in every way identical with the famous supposed portrait of Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, which was stolen in 1876 from Messrs. Agnew's Gallery, recovered after twenty-five years, and sold to Mr. Pierpont Morgan for over £25,000. But whereas Mr. Morgan's picture has been repeatedly cut down, the portrait at Messrs. Spink's, which was previously shown at a London Gallery some thirty years ago, includes some of the missing portions. That Gainsborough left an unfinished replica, and that this replica was subsequently finished by Lawrence, and again restored by

THE STOLEN PICTURE, GENERALLY KNOWN AS "GEORGIANA DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE," NOW IN POSSESSION OF MR. PIERPONT MORGAN, BEFORE IT WAS CUT DOWN TO FIT INTO A PANEL.

another brush, is affirmed in a duly certified declaration by the former owner of the picture at Messrs. Spink's, a Mr. John Foster, who clearly remembers being told by his father that Lawrence applied to him for permission to compare the alleged original with the replica entrusted to him for completion and retouching. This replica picture was seen by the elder Mr. Foster in the house of Mr. Bentley, a picture-restorer; and it is a significant fact that Mr. Morgan's picture was bought in 1841 by a Mr. John Bentley for quite a trifling sum. Of course, the picture will have to be closely examined in good light before a definite verdict can be given on the respective claims of the two rivals to be regarded as the original. But, in the light of Mr. Foster's document, it may, at any rate, be safely assumed that the lady portrayed on both canvases is not Georgiana, the first, but Elizabeth, the second, wife of William, fifth Duke of Devonshire."

STARS OF THE RUSSIAN BALLET WHICH IS DRAWING ALL LONDON TO COVENT GARDEN.

M. Rosal.

M. Nijinsky.



THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, July 8, 1911.—89

WONDERFUL COSTUMES FOR BEAUTIFUL SETTINGS: THE MOST NOTED OF THE RUSSIAN DANCERS IN SOME OF THEIR PRINCIPAL RÔLES.

A though for the last two years the Russian Ballet has made a triumphal progress through the Continent, it was not until the present season that England was given an opportunity to show its appreciation of the highest form yet attained by the art of dancing. On this page are given portraits of a number of the leading members of this artistic company, many of whom have already been seen

in the ballets produced at Covent Garden. The background of the page is taken from the scenery of "L'Oiseau de Feu," the beauty of which will be clearly noted in the picture by Lalong reproduced in our Supplement presented with this issue. Though most of the dancers are new to England, Mlle. Karsavina charmed London audiences by her perfect dancing at the Coliseum as long ago as 1909.

"MULTIPLY THY BLESSINGS UPON THY SERVANT GEORGE, NOW CONSECRATED OUR KING": THE THANKSGIVING IN ST. PAUL'S.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, FRÉDÉRIC DE HAENEN.



SEVEN DAYS AFTER THEIR SOLEMN ANOINTING AND CROWNING IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY: THE MEMORABLE THANKSGIVING SERVICE IN ST. PAUL'S ATTENDED BY THE KING AND QUEEN.

The service was of a simple character. As the royal procession passed along the nave the congregation sang the National Anthem, with the late Dean Hole's additional verse: "O Lord our God arise, Scatter his enemies, Make wars to cease. Keep us from plague and death, Turn Thou our woes to mirth, And over all the earth Let there be peace." Then, after the Lord's Prayer and the Responses, came special prayers. The first of these was: "Almighty and Everlasting God, Creator of all things, King of kings and Lord of lords, give ear, we beseech Thee, to our humble prayers, and multiply Thy blessings upon Thy servant George,

now consecrated our King, that being confirmed with Thy princely spirit he may walk steadfastly in the ways of righteousness, may nourish and teach, defend and provide for, Thy Church and people, and please Thee in all things: through Jesus Christ Our Lord." The service ended with Handel's anthem "Zadok the Priest"; and as the King passed down the nave the upstanding congregation sang "Now thank we all our God." It has been noted by a number of those present that, as the Queen knelt in prayer, a pale beam of light streamed through a little open window and fell upon her. The ceremony took place on Thursday, June 29.

THE MODERN "FARMER GEORGE": THE KING AT AN ANGLIAN ROYAL CITY: AND THE NORWICH AGRICULTURAL SHOW.



1. THE KING AS A CONNOISSEUR OF LIVE STOCK: INSPECTING THE PRIZE CATTLE.

2. ROYAL INTEREST IN AGRICULTURE: THE KING DRIVING ROUND THE SHOW.

3. JUST AFTER KNIGHTING THE LORD MAYOR OF NORWICH, HIS MAJESTY IN ST. ANDREW'S HALL.

4. INSPECTING A CORPS OF VETERANS: THE KING PASSING DOWN THE LINES.

5. WELCOMED IN THE CAPITAL OF HIS HOME COUNTY: HIS MAJESTY ARRIVING ON THE SHOW GROUNDS.

6. MILKING BY MACHINERY: THE MANN'S MILKING APPARATUS ATTACHED TO A COW AT THE NORWICH SHOW.

In visiting Norwich last week for the Royal Agricultural Show, his Majesty was in the capital of his home county, for which, like his father, he entertains a special affection. As himself a farmer on a large scale, King George takes particular interest in agriculture, and in this connection it may be permissible to apply to him the familiar sobriquet of George III.—"Farmer George." In connection with the knighting of the Lord Mayor of Norwich, Sir Eustace Gurney, it is interesting to recall the fact that when Charles II. visited Norwich in 1671, and proposed to knight the Mayor, Thomas Thacker, the latter asked that

the distinction should be conferred, not on himself, but on the city's most distinguished citizen, the author of "Religio Medici," who thus became Sir Thomas Browne. It was in Anglo-Saxon times that Norwich attained the dignity of a royal city, for Uta, who established his rule over East Anglia in 575, made it his metropolis. The King was especially interested in the Mann's milking-machine, shown in one of our photographs, which makes it possible for one man to milk five cows simultaneously. It was the only exhibit which he got out of his carriage to inspect.

OPEN CHAMPION FOR THE FIFTH TIME: HARRY VARDON, THE 1911 WINNER; AND SOME OF THE LESS SUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.



SKETCHES AT ST. GEORGE'S, SANDWICH: CHARACTERISTIC ATTITUDES OF HARRY VARDON, THE OPEN CHAMPION: ARNAUD MASSY, THE RUNNER-UP, WHO TIED WITH HIM AND AFTERWARDS LOST; AND OTHER PLAYERS.

The Open Championship of 1911, which was played off at St. George's, Sandwich, last week, was especially interesting, not only from the great number of players who entered, but also from the fact that it resulted in a tie between Harry Vardon and Arnaud Massy. On these two playing off the match to decide who was to be the Champion of 1911, Harry Vardon

won comparatively easily from his French rival, thus winning the Open Championship for the fifth time, and equalling James Braid's record, no others having been Open Champion more than four times. Like Braid, Vardon has also been runner-up three times. He won in 1896, 1898, 1899, and 1903, and was second in 1900, 1901, and 1902.

SKETCHES BY FRANK REYNOLDS.

A MOST UNCONVENTIONAL FORM

Sir Richard Paget.

DRAWN BY



Lady Muriel Paget.

CHAIRLESS, BUT NOT CHEERLESS: AN AMUSING PARTY GIVEN BY

The term "jolly" as applied to a party may be unfamiliar to many of our readers, but the word hits off very appropriately the novel entertainment given by Sir Philip Burne-Jones and Sir Richard and Lady Muriel Paget. In a letter describing the proceedings, Sir Philip says: "It was a most successful effort to make one's guests really enjoy themselves, and to do away with the staid conventionality of an ordinary party. We had barrels of iced lager beer wreathed in paper, which guests 'drew' for themselves: we smoked everywhere, and the music was especially excellent. Mr. Walter Rubens played, Mrs. W. Rubens sang, as well as

OF SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENT: A "JOLLY."

S. BEGG.



Sir Philip Burne-Jones.

SIR PHILIP BURNE-JONES AND SIR RICHARD AND LADY MURIEL PAGET.

Mr. Paul Reimers and Miss Maggie Teyte. Later on it developed into a dance, among showers of paper snow and rose-leaves (which I got over from Paris), and there was an atmosphere of gaiety about the whole scene which one doesn't often see at London parties. It was kept up till a quarter to 4 a.m." Among the many distinguished people present at the "jolly" were the Prime Minister, the Earl and Countess of Winchelsea, the Countess of Minto, the Countess of Lytton, the Countess of Drogheda, Lady Speyer, Sir E. Poynter, Lord Justice Fletcher Moulton, the Hon. Alfred and Mrs. Lyttelton, and Miss Marie Corelli.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND LITTLE SUBJECTS GREETING THEIR MAJESTIES.

Illustration by G.N.



THE KING AND QUEEN ACKNOWLEDGING THE CHEERS OF THE CHILDREN FROM A SPECIAL PLATFORM
IN THE FOOTBALL GROUND OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The King and Queen received a most enthusiastic greeting from their 100,000 little guests at the Crystal Palace on Friday of last week, and the scene in the football ground, when twenty-five thousand of them at once cheered their Majesties as they stood on a special platform to acknowledge the children's acclamations, was one that will long be remembered by those who witnessed it. The work of marshalling such numbers, of course, necessitated careful organisation, and all the arrangements worked most satisfactorily. The children were

brought to the Crystal Palace in ninety-two trains, each carrying one thousand or more, from fifty-six different stations. They were divided into nine sections, each with a distinctive colour—namely, red, white, yellow, brown, dark blue, light blue, violet, green or magenta. Each child wore a cap or scarf, and a badge, distinctive both in colour and shape. The badges were sewn on the left breast, and on the back of the badge was the wearer's name, private address, and school. Brown was the distinctive colour of the occupants of the football ground.

THE ATTRACTION OF SLIMNESS.

THE STOUT RECOVER ELEGANT PROPORTIONS, WITH HEALTH AND VIGOUR.

OVER-STOUTNESS in a man is an annoying affliction. He is a loser in physical and mental energy and in health and strength. He is handicapped in business, in society, and in those outdoor sports and pastimes so dear to the Englishman. He has to give up many pleasurable pursuits; very often he is depressed and lethargic.

But over-stoutness in a woman is a much greater calamity, for she loses not only health and strength, but beauty and charm; and social success is often withheld from her for that reason. It is not implied that she is completely ostracised, but she is certainly eclipsed by her slender sisters.

Stout people of both sexes have, however, an admirable remedy in the famous Antipon treatment, pleasant, safe, and reliable—briefly, a perfect remedy which has rapidly gained a world-wide reputation.

Antipon is a British discovery, and one which lends added lustre to medical science in this country. "It is satisfactory to know," says an esteemed contemporary, "that Antipon is the result of a specialist's researches and discoveries, so that reliance can be placed on its efficiency."

If fat people would only abstain from taking mineral and other drugs they would save themselves from much trouble and certain disappointment. There are many drug-remedies taken which are extremely harmful, especially to the digestive system, and which are entirely futile as cures for the disease of obesity, though the dangerous physical weakness they bring about may reduce the weight for a time—that is to say, for so long as the system is strong enough to support the strain.

Of Antipon, which is not a drug, but an innocuous compound of pure vegetable substances in a refreshing liquid form, many of the greatest European authorities speak in the most glowing terms. For instance, the following is the tribute of a famous French physician, Dr. Ricciardi, of Paris—

"I must frankly say that Antipon is the only product I have ever met with for very quick,

very efficacious, and absolutely harmless reduction of obesity. All other things are perfectly



"My dear, I'm stified here. Really, I'm too stout to venture anywhere now."

"What a pity it is you don't try Antipon. You have no idea what wonderful weight-reducing stuff it is—and a splendid tonic, too."

useless, and some absolutely dangerous. You are at liberty to make whatever use you like of this letter, as I like to do justice to such perfect products."

THE SECRET OF IT.

Not only is Antipon a perfect remedy for all conditions of obesity, but it is also a powerful tonic for the system, and facial complexion, and it is a perfect remedy for the condition of over-fatness or obesity—the tendency to load up the body tissues with useless adipose matter. Obesity can only be radically cured by this remarkable process, and that is the secret of the amazing success of the Antipon treatment. It is obvious, then, that the restored personal attraction of harmonious slenderness will be a permanent recovery. There is no reason why any person who once possessed the youthful grace of slenderness should not regain and retain that charm.

Antipon, then, is much more than an obesity cure. It is a marvellous restorative for the whole system, and it is a perfect remedy for all conditions of over-fatness or obesity.

Another reason why Antipon is so successful is that it is a perfect tonic for the system, and it is a perfect remedy for all conditions of over-fatness or obesity. It is obvious, then, that the restored personal attraction of harmonious slenderness will be a permanent recovery.

The mistaken notion that obesity can be cured by starving the body is exploded once and for all by the tonic, strengthening Antipon treatment, which finds in well-digested, wholesome nourishment its best—indeed, its one essential helper.

By this renourishment of the whole organism the blood is enriched and its supply increased, the system freed from extra fat thereby increasing strength and energy, and the general part of the body, becoming more elastic and of true bodily beauty. The diminution of the super-abundant fat, subcutaneous and internal, is very rapid, the weight reduced during the first day and night ranging from 8oz. upwards, according to degree of over-fatness. On recovery of normal weight and slenderness no further dosing is necessary.

Antipon is sold in bottles, price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by chemists, stores, etc.; or may be had (on sending remittance), privately packed, carriage paid in the United Kingdom,

direct from the Antipon Company, Olmar St., London, S.E. Antipon can be had from stock or on order from all Druggists and Stores in the Colonies and India; and is stocked by wholesale houses throughout the world.

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DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, A FORESTIER.



A BOUQUET FOR THE PRINCESS MARY: A YOUTHFUL PERFORMER IN THE PAGEANT THROWING A BUNCH OF FLOWERS INTO THE ROYAL CARRIAGE.

One of the prettiest incidents in a day that was full of pretty incidents was noticed by our Special Artist, Mr. Forestier, at the Children's Fête at the Crystal Palace. While the King was passing down an avenue of pageant-performers in the costumes they wear in the episodes in which they take part, a little girl, who is probably the youngest player in the

Pageant of London, was lifted up by an older colleague to throw some flowers into the royal carriage as it passed. His Majesty the King, who seemed delighted, picked up the flowers and handed them to Princess Mary. This impromptu floral tribute contrasted with the more formal presentations of bouquets so frequently made to their Majesties of late.



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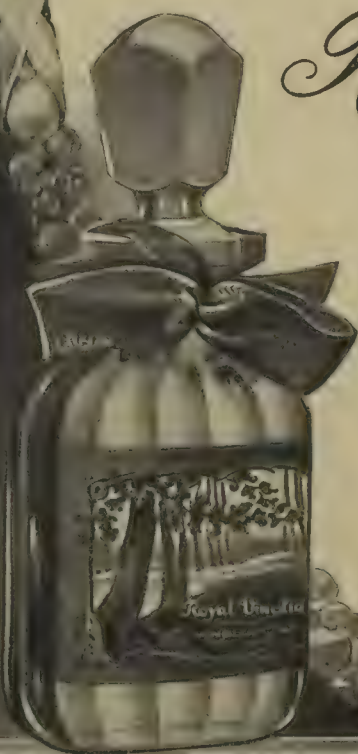
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

FIFTEEN thousand miles without an involuntary stop at 100 miles per hour on a 387-mile circuit at Brooklands now stands to the credit of the Delage team.

The trial, which was carried out under the scrutinising surveillance of the officials of the R.A.C. Technical Department, commenced on April 12 last, and was brought to a successful conclusion on June 19. To be perfectly correct, the distance of 15,000 miles was not actually completed, but the total time occupied during the trial occupied no more than 53 min. 6 sec., of which 34 min. 44 sec. were taken up in removing the sparking-plugs for examination, and in cleaning the petrol filter and trap beneath the carburetter. The stoppings and startings made during each day required from twenty to twenty-five changes of gear.

The Delage team, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon-Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Grahame-White, Mr. and Mrs. Ogilvie, Mr. and Mrs. Hamel, and Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore, were the only ones to complete the trial. In a trial of thirty starters the Delage team finished first, third, and fourth; second honours going to a Léon-Peugeot. By finishing as they did, the Delage team also gained the Regularity prize. The cylinders of these cars are but 3½ in. in bore, and 5½ in. in stroke,

the valves being horizontal and operated by rocking levers. Their gear-boxes enclosed an arrangement of gearing which gave five forward speeds with direct drive on the fourth. They were fitted with Claudel-Hobson carburetters and Rudge-Whitworth detachable wheels. The Léon Peugeot had an engine with a

Of the six British-built cars which started, four finished; a most satisfactory percentage, when it is remembered that of the full thirty cars sent on their way by the starter twelve only completed the distance. Of the two Calthorpes one finished sixth, while the whole team of three Arrol-Johnstons got through in the seventh, eighth, and eleventh places, so scoring second for the Regularity prize. There was only a matter of thirty-seven seconds between the Calthorpe and the first Arrol-Johnston in. The manner in which the Michelin tyres on the first five cars stood the hard driving is marvellous.

And so the Gordon-Bennett Flying Cup goes back to the States, whence Grahame-White brought it last year. It is curious that the fight for this country should have been left to Ogilvie, Hamel, and Gilmore, who, good men enough, could hardly be expected to do as well as the late holder, whose absence from the contest is to be regretted. It is said that White declined to compete on the ground that only a freak machine could be expected to win; but the success of the "Nieuport," which, though of small dimensions, cannot in any way be written down a freak, would seem to put Mr. White's contention out of court. Certainly the freakishness of Hamel's Blériot was probably the cause of his fall, sustained happily without much damage to the plucky aviator. It is interesting to note the remarkable manner in which speeds in this race have advanced. In 1909 at Rheims Mr. Glen Curtiss won the first time for America at a speed of 47 miles per hour. Last year Grahame-White scored for Great Britain at 60½ miles per hour; while Weyman, representing the States, but flying a French machine driven by a French engine, achieved 78 miles per hour.



IN THE BRITISH SECTION OF THE TURIN EXHIBITION: EXAMPLES OF BRITISH MOTOR INDUSTRY.

The British motor industry is well represented at the Turin Exhibition, where the section devoted to it was organised by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders. In the photograph may be seen the stands of a number of famous firms, including those of Arrol-Johnston and Humber, Ltd., and the makers of Vauxhall, Austin, Star and British Napier cars.

slightly smaller bore, but half-an-inch more stroke; also Claudel-Hobson carburetter and Rudge-Whitworth wire wheels. The average speed of the winner over the 387 miles of difficult road was 54.8 miles per hour.

Grahame-White scored for Great Britain at 60½ miles per hour; while Weyman, representing the States, but flying a French machine driven by a French engine, achieved 78 miles per hour.

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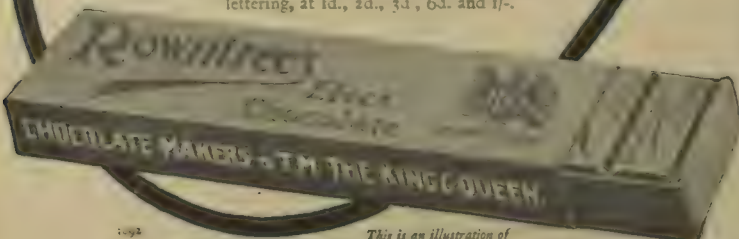
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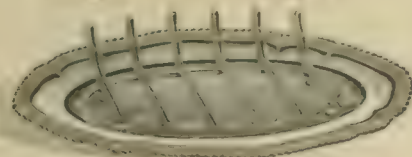


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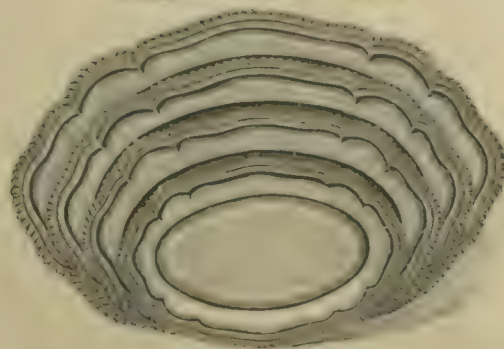
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LADIES' PAGE.

[illegible]

At the very first of the "becoming" "Mag-
netic" was the very tall and handsome Duchess of
Mantua. She was of white Ninon-de-sei, with
a touch of black Chantilly lace on which bands of fine
white lace insertion were laid. On the corsage was a
touch of blue, and the same relief appeared on the black
hat with its masses of feathers. Mme. Edvina, the
well-known singer, was another of the wearers of black
and white; and Lady Acheson had a charming example
of the same mixture, her tunic being of fine white lace
over black. Pink was also greatly patronised; many
of the very pretty printed muslins that look so like
hand-painting were made up over pink satin foundations.
The dresses were seen thus subdued to agreeable brightness.

was discerned as in the general company. Her dress was a delicate chené silk, the ground cream, and the prevailing tint of the floral design pink; with white embroidery. Mary had the simplest possible frock of white embroidered silk muslin. The German Crown Princess, in pale blue Ninon, was an effective companion for the Queen—the two ladies' gowns making the happy Pompadour or Watteau blend of colouring. The Duchess of Connaught wore a satin dress of Havana brown, and Princess Patricia was in white with a touch of cherry colour on the bodice, and in



THE APRON EFFECT.

The tunic is of striped voile, forming an apron front and back, over the plain fabric underdress: muslin collar.

The chip hat is trimmed with cherries.

her large hat were plumes of the same red. Every-
body was charmed with the party.

is glad to see the grandson of a noble early active member of the society.

The amendment to the Copyright Bill moved by H. D. McLaren was not required? It was to the effect that where a husband and wife collaborate in writing a book, the wife's share of the proceeds shall be her own property as if she were single. But the Married Women's Property Act provided once for all that a wife's earnings and other property shall be always her own, "as if she were a *feme sole*."

An interesting reminder of the work of Victorian women is afforded by the clear, sane, and truly benevolent remonstrance published by Miss Octavia Hill against Mr. Lloyd George's proposal to compel landlords to forego all rent for any period, up to twelve months, during which a tenant is on the State's invalid roll. It may be right for a man's rent to be paid by the community in such a case, but as Miss Hill points out, it cannot be right to confiscate the individual landlord's interest on his capital, and the attempt to do so must work mischief, both by interfering with the good management of the houses and blocks of dwellings for working folks, as well as by enabling idle and dirty people could thus acquire a right to stay the landlord, and also as being "an unheard-of injustice" to the landlords. Miss Hill gains her right to speak with authority from the fact that about forty years ago she, aided by Mr. Ruskin, took in hand some of the worst possible London slum property, and showed how it could be improved, and its inhabitants helped and moralised at the same time. Mr. Lloyd George has admitted that he is not above learning from such an authority by practically dropping what Miss Hill described as "this mischievous Clause 51."

Now the season of sales is upon us, and foremost among the bargains must be counted those offered by the great house of Waring and Gillow. Their beautiful premises, 161-180, Oxford Street, W., constitute one of the sights of London, and as the assistants do not pester visitors to purchase, it is agreeable and easy to walk round and see the goods; but if a visit is not possible, a catalogue can be obtained by post. Carpets are a feature of this sale; some discontinued patterns in Axminster, and also some made-up squares in various kinds of carpet, are offered at extraordinary reductions. Every description of house-plenishing is to be found at Waring and Gillow's, and in all the departments substantial reductions have been made. Then there is a fine show of antique pieces, including such goods as a sideboard of Stuart-period design, Chippendale chairs, inlaid satinwood articles, and many things of great beauty and rarity. Garden and wicker-work furniture is included in the sale. "Waring's" should certainly be marked for an immediate visit; the sale is from July 3 to 15 only.

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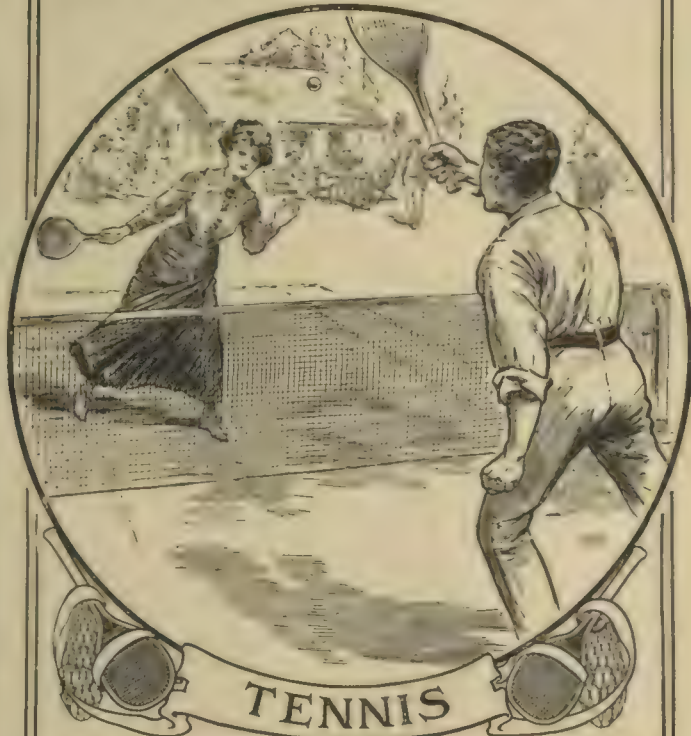
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THE "WHY NOT?" IN THE ANTARCTIC.

Most of the great voyages of Polar exploration in recent years have been made in the interests of science, and not for the sake of making a dash for the South Pole, the man in the street is comparatively ignorant of the "Why Not?" in the Antarctic. However, in the English version. Yet, as a study of experiences, observations, and adventures, by no means void of exciting episodes and told in a genial spirit, the book can hold its own with any of its contemporaries. It is not a book to be read in a single sitting, but it is a book to be read in a single sitting. Dr. Charcot's primary object in his last Antarctic voyage was not to make a dash for the South Pole, the man in the street is comparatively ignorant of the "Why Not?" in the Antarctic. However, in the English version. Yet, as a study of experiences, observations, and adventures, by no means void of exciting episodes and told in a genial spirit, the book can hold its own with any of its contemporaries. It is not a book to be read in a single sitting, but it is a book to be read in a single sitting.

by Messrs. S. Mordan and Co., Ltd., makers of the celebrated Mordan's Fire-Proof Papers, a firm established for nearly a century at 41, City Road. During last year's visit to the town of Capri, IV. and George V., the Sovereign made a State visit to Capri Road.

PARLIAMENT.

THE affairs of Parliament have become very interesting since the Coronation. A crisis, which is expected to be of brief duration, has been produced by the amendments of the House of Lords on the Veto Bill. Important amendments were introduced with force and earnestness by the Marquess of Lansdowne and his colleagues were resisted by the Government in an entirely uncompromising manner, but were carried by the Unionists. These provide a new tribunal to decide whether a measure purporting to be a Money Bill is really of that character, and exclude certain great subjects from the operation of the clause which curtails the Lords' Veto. While Radicals have been watching the proceedings of the Peers with impatience, the Government have sustained a serious check in the House of Commons. It was announced at the end of last week that they intended to submit a resolution limiting the time to be devoted to the National Insurance Bill, but so much opposition to the guillotine was threatened by their own friends that on Monday the Prime Minister stated they would rely on the ordinary facilities under the rules of the House. With these facilities the consideration of the measure has been commenced. The debate on the second reading of the Naval Prize Bill, to which three days were given, and which included several weighty speeches, gave the Government the comparatively small majority of seventy. On "a matter of high and imperial policy"—as Mr. Asquith phrased it—there was a significant number of Liberal abstentions. The keen feeling excited by the controversy was shown by the fact that after the division some members of the Opposition shouted across the floor "Traitors!" Uneasiness has meanwhile been caused to a section of the Ministerialists by the delay in carrying out the payment of members. Those who were disturbed by rumours of postponement were not quite reassured by Mr. Asquith's announcement that "subject always to Parliamentary exigencies the Government hope to give effect" to their intentions. It was, he confessed, beyond the wit of man to define "Parliamentary exigencies"! This was a familiar Gladstonian formula. Members are looking forward with feelings of perturbation to the weeks spent on the Insurance Bill and to the excessive prolongation of the Session.



A CENTENARIAN COMPANY WHOSE LIGHT WAS NOT DIM ON CORONATION NIGHT. THE ILLUMINATION OF THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE OFFICE.

On Coronation night the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, whose natural force is not abated for all its hundred and odd years, had a truly magnificent display, and declared its loyalty in a most artistic and forcible manner, worthy of its centenary reputation. The splendid position which the building occupies in Threadneedle Street was not wasted, and the ripple of light from hundreds of fairy lamps, blended with blazing windows bearing loyal mottoes and depicting the Imperial Crown, created a great impression. The company's branch office in the palatial building recently erected in Waterloo Place also echoed the loyal sentiments of the company in a becoming manner, although on a somewhat less lavish scale.

One of the most noticeable schemes of decoration in the City Road, on the occasion of the King's visit last week, was that adopted

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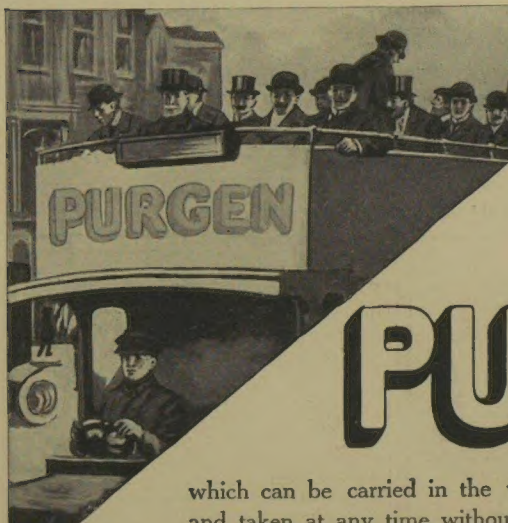
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or Travelling in England should take
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Autumn with their skins ruined by
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will protect the skin from any of these
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Cooling, preserves the Skin from the
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated Nov. 13, 1905) of ELEANOR, DOWAGER DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND, of Stanwick Hall, near Darlington, who died on May 4, is proved by Lord Stalbridge, brother, Earl Manvers, and the Hon. Cecil Thomas Parker, the value of the estate being £69,635—so far as can at present be ascertained. The will opens: "As I know that our family vault in Westminster Abbey is nearly full, I desire to be carried by my own people to Stanwick Churchyard, and buried there in a simple manner." She gives £10,000, in trust, for Lord Stalbridge and his children; £1,000 to her niece Lady Elizabeth Parker; £100 to her niece Lady Adelaide Dawnay; £500 each to the National Life-boat Institution and the Prudhoe Memorial Convalescent Home at Whitley; £200 to the Rev. Henry Pollexfen, if still Vicar of St. John's, Stanwick; jewels, plate, and books to relatives; and many legacies to servants. One half of the residue she leaves to her niece the Hon. Caroline Elizabeth Molyneux, and the other in trust for her niece the Hon. Alethea Jane Wiel and her issue.

The will of MR. JAMES WILLIAM REEVE, C.E., of Red Lodge, Bassett, Southampton, who died on May 1, is now proved, the value of the estate amounting to £139,372. The testator gives £2000, the household furniture, and the income from £28,000 stock to his wife; £150 each to the executors; £10,000 each in trust for his daughters Violet Maude and Norah Margaret Mary; £3000 in trust for his son Percy Leonard; £1000 to Henry Bayliss Worrell; £3000 each to his nieces Carrie Hammond, Lily Nairn, Maude Nairn, Edith Haward, Lillie Haward, Irene Haward, and Mary Grace Druce;

and Violet Hunter Stuart Wortley, and one ninth each to her children David Charles Guthrie, Agnes Dorothea Anstruther Thompson, and Æmelia Margaret Elliot. Mrs. Arbuthnot gives £2000 to her daughter Mrs. Anstruther Thompson, and £1000 each to her other children; £500 each to the Arbuthnot Institute, Shemley Green, the Ladies' Home in Harley Street, the County Hospital, Guildford, the Bishop of London's Fund, the East London Nursing Society, and King Edward's Hospital Fund; £500 towards augmenting the living of St. Paul, Shemley Green; £1000 to her nephew Basil Buckley; £1000 each to her nieces Mabel Combe and Dorothy King; £1100 to the Hon. Cecil E. Bingham; £100 to the Right Hon. Sir James Rennell Rodd; and the residue to her children.

The will (dated Feb. 9, 1911) of MR. EBENEZER SAVILL, of 52, Chester Square, S.W.; 6, Eastern Terrace, Brighton; and of Messrs. Savill Brothers, Ltd., The Brewery, Stratford, E., who died on May 5, is now proved, the value of the estate being £322,801. The testator gives £1000, his residence and furniture in Chester Square, and, during widowhood, the income from £20,000 Debentures in Savill Brothers, and £12,000 Stock, or from one third should she again marry, to his wife; 30 shares in Savill Brothers, in trust, for his grandson Rowland; shares in Savill Brothers and in other concerns, specifically, to his ten sons and daughter, Mrs. Oakley; £300 to James Armstrong; and £200 each to Stephen Handfield and Marshment Miles. The residue of the property he leaves to his sons.

The will (dated Oct. 30, 1907) of MR. FELIX W. SPIERS, of 68, Lowndes Square, one of the founders of Messrs. Spiers and Pond, who died on May 31, is proved by the widow, Mrs. Constance Alpertine Spiers, the value of the property being £151,327. The testator directs that all the property shall be divided among such persons as are entitled to receive it under the law of intestacy of England.

The will of MR. WILLIAM HENDERSON, of Westwood, Nocton, Birkenhead, and of Liverpool, iron and steel merchant, is now proved, and the value of the property sworn at £76,130, all of which he leaves to his children.

The triple-screw steamer *Orama*, built by Messrs. John Brown and Co., of Clydebank, for the Orient Line, and launched by Lady Anderson, is a remarkably fine vessel, 570 feet long, with a tonnage of 13,000. The wing screws are driven by quadruple expansion engines, and the centre screw by a Parsons turbine. The *Orama* sails for Australia in November.

There was no English chaplain at Contrexéville, in the Vosges, at the time of the Coronation, and no special services could be held at the pretty church in

the Park. The Spa director, Mr. Debieve, however, rose to the occasion, and on Coronation Day, in the presence of the English visitors and of a large gathering of other visitors (among them the Grand Duchess Vladimir), the Casino orchestra played the British National Anthem, followed by the "Marseillaise," while the Park, Casino, English church, and the principal hotels were made gay with the flags of England and France.

Among Mme. Tussaud's Coronation visitors have been the Sultana Pen-nasauri, wife of the ruler of Perak. She visited the exhibition with a large suite of Oriental ladies, and was delighted with, in particular, the historical groups and portraits of celebrities, many of whom the ladies easily recognised. Especially attracted were they by the newly modelled figures of the King and Queen, wearing their Coronation robes, and with the recently added Court group of members of the Royal Family in costumes provided by Worth.

The Dorset coast offers one of the finest stretches of coast for a holiday. Lyme Regis, Seaton, and Sidmouth (according to Ruskin, "unequalled for transporting landscape and coast scenery") are within the district, which is to be reached by excursions every week from Waterloo. Illustrated guides to other holiday resorts in Devon, Cornwall, Normandy, Brittany, and the Channel Islands are to be had for the asking from Superintendent Holmes at Waterloo.

In view of the approaching Investiture of the Prince of Wales at Carnarvon, the London and North-Western Railway Company has issued a most artistic souvenir of the occasion in the form of an illustrated booklet, entitled "The Castles of North Wales." The cover design is from a twelfth-century illuminated manuscript in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, beautifully reproduced in colours, with the title and a prefatory note by Mr. Frank Ree inserted in appropriate lettering, and a view of Carnarvon Castle. The contents of this booklet comprise photographs of Carnarvon and fifteen other Welsh castles, with a short descriptive and historical account of each.



THE FIRE BRIGADE TROPHY AT THE INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW: A MASSIVE SILVER CUP PRESENTED BY MISS SCHMITZ.

The large silver cup for the Fire Brigade competition at the International Horse Show at Olympia was presented by Miss Schmitz. It was designed and made by Messrs. Mappin and Webb, Ltd., of 158-162, Oxford Street, W., 2, Queen Victoria Street, E.C., and 220, Regent Street, W. The same firm made the gold challenge cup presented by the "Daily Mail" for the best jumper over the course, the gold Belvoir Cup for girls riding ponies (side saddle), and the Connaught Gold Cup for jumping over the course by British officers.

and with the recently added Court group of members of the Royal Family in costumes provided by Worth.



"IN RECOGNITION OF THIRTY-SEVEN YEARS OF FAITHFUL SERVICE TO 'THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS': A PRESENTATION TO MR. E. S. JARVIS BY SIR WILLIAM INGRAM AND MR. CHARLES INGRAM.

This service of plate has been presented to Mr. E. S. Jarvis, on his retirement from the Staff of this Paper, by Sir William Ingram and Mr. Charles Ingram, "in recognition of thirty-seven years' faithful service to 'The Illustrated London News.'" The plate was designed and made by the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Co., of 112, Regent Street, W.

£500 each to Edith Gandy and Florence Gandy; and the residue to his children Norah Margaret Mary, Claude Ernest, Hugh Lionel, and Beatrice Mary.

The will and codicil of MRS. ELLINOR ARBUTHNOT, of 43, South Street, Mayfair, widow, who died on May 9, are now proved, the value of the estate being £106,049. She appoints the funds of her marriage settlement as to one third each to her children Walter Murray Guthrie

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If you don't, ask your friends! Some of them will help you.

£40 IN PRIZES

is offered for the correct location of these and the other views which appear in

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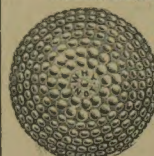
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hemstitched, 20 by 30 inches, 21/6; 22 by 32 inches, 26/- per dozen.

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embroidered Linen, 2½ by 3 yards, 16/6 each.

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is now a main topic of controversy; and rightly so, since the interests of the British Empire, in the event of war, are deeply involved. It is of the greatest importance that the people of this country should grasp the whole meaning and effect of this international agreement; for when the people arrive at a conclusion upon a vital subject their will is not to be gainsaid. In times of peace, and in matters that effect their well-being, the people have again and again declared their unmistakable verdict. Nothing, for instance, is of more supreme consequence than health, and in this particular the public have long ago decided that

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stand unrivalled among the means for securing and maintaining the bodily vigour of the community. This efficacious medicine, which is now held in universal esteem, promotes a sound digestion, regulates the liver, bowels, and kidneys, and protects the very fountains and foundations of health from disorder and disease. This is not a "Declaration of London," alone. It is the opinion of the world at large—of Great Britain—of the Dominions overseas—of America—of Continental countries, and of the Far East. Wherever, indeed, Beecham's Pills have penetrated they have established themselves in the confidence of nations as possessing a value unequalled for general usefulness and fully justifying their reputation of being

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milk or cream, makes a
delightful change, com-
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CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

J H SQUIRES (Rexburg, Idaho, U.S.A.).—There are two English monthly periodicals devoted to chess—the *British Chess Magazine*, published at Elmwood Lane, Leeds; and the *Chess Amateur*, published at Stroud, Gloucestershire. We presume, by "Chess Annual," you mean the "Year-Book of Chess," which is published by E. A. Michell, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.

J F MAJOR (Had Naubem).—You are quite right in your interesting comparisons. The positions you quote are, of course, known to students, but those ancient composers had the inestimable advantage of being first in the field.

J M STEWART (Holt, Norfolk).—We make it a rule to require that problems submitted to us must be on a diagram.

C J MICHOD and T A TRUSCOTT (Putney).—The answer to your objection in regard to No. 3508 is: If Black play 1. P takes B, 2. K to B 4th, and mates next move.

F CERCEO (Finchley).—The problem with Castles for first move is too easy. The other shall be examined.

R J L (New Brighton).—Your solution is quite right; but, unfortunately, it is not the author's, which accounts for your difficulties with the black pieces.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3491 received from P F Staunton (Kolar Gold Fields, S. India); of No. 3494 from Roper S Agar (Ceylon); of No. 3495 from Roper S Agar, N H Greenway (San Francisco), C A M (Penang); of No. 3496 from Roper S Agar, C Barretto (Madrid), P F Staunton; of No. 3497 from C Barretto, N H Greenway, Professor S W Myers (Medford, California), and S Foster (Gibraltar); of No. 3498 from J Murray (Quebec), F Cerceo (Finchley), C Field junior (Athol, Mass., U.S.A.), R H Couper (Malbone, Ga., U.S.A.), and J Murray; of No. 3499 from J B Camara (Madeira), Theo Marzials (Colyton), C Field junior, and F Roberts (Hackney); of No. 3500 from C Field junior, J B Camara, Jacob Verrall (Ridmell), F Ames (Saffron Walden), Ph. Lehen (Hannover), T Roberts, J D Tucker (Ilkley), Sorrento, J Wesley (Exeter), T Wetherall (Manchester), H Booth (Widlington), J Isaacson (Liverpool), A W Hamilton (Gall, Cal., U.S.A.), and F W Young (Shaftesbury); of No. 3501 from W Winter (Medstead), H J M. London (McAdam, Storrington), J B Camara, T Roberts, L Schlus (Vienna), J Green (Boulogne), Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), J Cohn (Berlin), W Best (Dorchester), J F G Pietersen (Kingswinford), Ph Lehen, E J Winter-wood, J D Tucker, A G Beadell (Winchester), Sorrento, R Worters (Canterbury), Rev. J Christie (Redditch), Major Buckley, C J Michod (Putney), K J Lonsdale (New Brighton), W T (Canterbury), J Churcher (Southampton), G Stillingfleet-Johnson (Seaford), and Gertrude Brown.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3502 received from J F G Pietersen, L Schlus, T R McInnes (Lisburn), Sorrento, H J M. London, McAdam, J Dixon (Colchester), W Winter, T Roberts, J D Tucker, R Worters, W T, Hereward, A G Beadell, G Stillingfleet-Johnson, R C Widdicombe (Salisbury), Major Buckley, J Thurnham (Tollington Park), J Winter-wood, Rev. J Christie, W Best, H J Brandroth (Weybridge), J Churcher, J Green, T Copeland, Gertrude Brown, and Lionel L.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3501.—By C. C. W. HANX.

WHITE.

1. Q to B 3rd

2. Q to K 3rd (ch)

3. Q to B 3rd

4. Q to B 3rd

5. Q to B 3rd

6. Q to B 3rd

7. Q to B 3rd

8. Q to B 3rd

9. Q to B 3rd

10. Q to B 3rd

11. Q to B 3rd

12. Q to B 3rd

13. Q to B 3rd

14. Q to B 3rd

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33. Q to B 3rd

34. Q to B 3rd

35. Q to B 3rd

36. Q to B 3rd

37. Q to B 3rd

38. Q to B 3rd

39. Q to B 3rd

40. Q to B 3rd

41. Q to B 3rd

42. Q to B 3rd

43. Q to B 3rd

44. Q to B 3rd

45. Q to B 3rd

46. Q to B 3rd

47. Q to B 3rd

48. Q to B 3rd

49. Q to B 3rd

50. Q to B 3rd

51. Q to B 3rd

52. Q to B 3rd

53. Q to B 3rd

54. Q to B 3rd

55. Q to B 3rd

56. Q to B 3rd

57. Q to B 3rd

58. Q to B 3rd

59. Q to B 3rd

60. Q to B 3rd

61. Q to B 3rd

62. Q to B 3rd

63. Q to B 3rd

64. Q to B 3rd

65. Q to B 3rd

66. Q to B 3rd

67. Q to B 3rd

68. Q to B 3rd

69. Q to B 3rd

70. Q to B 3rd

71. Q to B 3rd

72. Q to B 3rd

73. Q to B 3rd

74. Q to B 3rd

75. Q to B 3rd

76. Q to B 3rd

77. Q to B 3rd

78. Q to B 3rd

79. Q to B 3rd

80. Q to B 3rd

81. Q to B 3rd

82. Q to B 3rd

83. Q to B 3rd

84. Q to B 3rd

85. Q to B 3rd

86. Q to B 3rd

87. Q to B 3rd

88. Q to B 3rd

89. Q to B 3rd

90. Q to B 3rd

91. Q to B 3rd

92. Q to B 3rd

93. Q to B 3rd

94. Q to B 3rd

95. Q to B 3rd

96. Q to B 3rd

97. Q to B 3rd

98. Q to B 3rd

99. Q to B 3rd

100. Q to B 3rd

101. Q to B 3rd

102. Q to B 3rd

103. Q to B 3rd

104. Q to B 3rd

105. Q to B 3rd

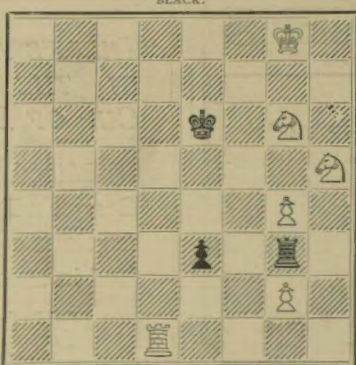
106. Q to B 3rd

107. Q to B 3rd

108. Q to B 3rd

PROBLEM No. 3504.—By W. EVANS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN SPAIN.

Game played at the San Sebastian Tournament, between MEISSER, SCHLICHTER and JANOWSKY.

WHITE (Mr. S.)

1. P to K 4th

2. Kt to Q 3rd

3. Kt to B 3rd

4. Kt to Q 4th

5. Kt takes B

6. P to Q 4th

7. Q takes P

8. Kt to Q 3rd

9. Q to K 3rd

10. P to B 3rd

11. Kt to Q 3rd

12. Kt to Q 4th

13. P takes Kt

14. P to Q 5th

15. B to B 2nd

16. P to B 4th

BLACK (Mr. J.)

1. P to K 4th

2. Kt to B 3rd

3. P to Q 3rd

4. Kt to K 3rd

5. Kt takes B

6. P to Q 4th

7. Q takes P

8. Kt to Q 3rd

9. Q to K 3rd

10. P to B 3rd

11. Kt to Q 3rd

12. Kt to Q 4th

13. P takes Kt

14. P to Q 5th

15. B to B 2nd

16. P to B 4th

17. Q to K 4th

18. R to B 2nd

19. P to B 3rd

20. B to Q 2nd

21. P to B 3rd

22. R to B 3rd

23. B to K 3rd

24. R takes Q

25. P takes Q

26. P to B 4th

27. P to B 3rd (ch)

28. P takes Q

29. P takes Q

30. P takes Q

31. P takes Q

32. P takes Q

33. P takes Q

34. P takes Q

35. P takes Q

36. P takes Q

37. P takes Q

38. P takes Q

39. P takes Q

40. P takes Q

41. P takes Q

42. P takes Q

43. P takes Q

44. P takes Q

45. P takes Q

46. P takes Q

47. P takes Q

48. P takes Q

49. P takes Q

50. P takes Q

51. P takes Q

52. P takes Q

53. P takes Q

54. P takes Q

55. P takes Q

56. P takes Q

57. P takes Q

58. P takes Q

59. P takes Q

60. P takes Q

61. P takes Q

62. P takes Q

63. P takes Q

64. P takes Q

65. P takes Q

66. P takes Q

67. P takes Q

68. P takes Q

69. P takes Q

70. P takes Q

71. P takes Q

72. P takes Q

73. P takes Q

74. P takes Q

75. P takes Q

76. P takes Q

77. P takes Q

78. P takes Q

79. P takes Q

80. P takes Q

81. P takes Q

82. P takes Q

83. P takes Q

84. P takes Q

85. P takes Q

86. P takes Q

87. P takes Q

88. P takes Q

89. P takes Q

90. P takes Q

91. P takes Q

92. P takes Q

93. P takes Q

94. P takes Q

95. P takes Q

96. P takes Q

97. P takes Q

98. P takes Q

99. P takes Q

100. P takes Q

101. P takes Q

102. P takes Q

103. P takes Q

104. P takes Q

105. P takes Q

106. P takes Q

107. P takes Q

108. P takes Q

109. P takes Q

110. P takes Q

111. P takes